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# TEXTILE BULLETIN

VOL. 47

DECEMBER 20, 1934

No. 16

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# TEXTILE BULLETIN



VOL. 47—No. 16

DECEMBER 20, 1934

## Export and Import Problems of the Cotton Textile Industry

By Harry L. Bailey\*

Address before Annual Meeting of Cotton Textile Institute

I N my paper on foreign trade problems, read at our last annual meeting a little more than a year ago, I said: "To permit our export trade to be destroyed cannot but seriously retard the effort to rehabilitate the domestic cotton textile industry; and the maintenance of the place in foreign trade, which has been built up through the expenditure of incalculable money and effort, has an importance far greater than is reflected by the figures showing that it represents 7 per cent of our total annual production."

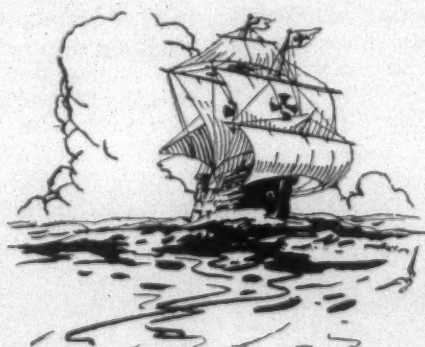
This statement is still true, and the fact that our percentage of exports to total production has been reduced to less than half of the 7 per cent referred to, and is steadily going lower, is probably a substantial factor in the present combination of reduced employment and unsatisfactory price-structure with which our industry is struggling today.

Our cotton cloth exports in 1929 were 564,000,000 sq. yds.; in 1931, 357,000,000 sq. yds.; in 1933, 295,000,000 sq. yds.; and they will be less than 225,000,000 sq. yds. during the current year.

Similarly, our exports of cotton yarn and thread have dwindled from 28,000,000 lbs. in 1929, to 15,000,000 lbs. in 1931; to 12,000,000 lbs. in 1933; and to something less than 8,000,000 lbs. during 1934.

While in dollar-value our cotton-textile exports this year are running almost as high as during 1933, this business is, nevertheless, giving much less employment to American workers, and is now at the lowest point that it has reached during the present century, except perhaps during 1908.

You are probably weary of being told that Japanese competition is largely responsible for this serious situation; and you are doubtless acquainted with some of the conditions which have enabled the cotton mills of Japan



to take away our foreign trade. The Japanese textile industry, on its present scale, is a recent development—in other words, Japanese mills have modern equipment, and, in addition, their operatives work many more hours than our own and for much lower wages. Japanese exports of cotton textiles have, in consequence, made tremendous strides in the last few years. In 1929, their export yardage was practically half that of Great Britain. In 1933, their export yardage passed that of Great Britain; and during the first eight months

of 1934, they exported 30 per cent more yardage than Great Britain during the same period.

The Philippine Islands have been the largest users of our cotton goods, having taken over 100,000,000 sq. yds. from us in the so-called normal year of 1916; and after 1930, due to the Chinese boycott against Japanese goods, which also was made effective by the Chinese importers in the Philippines, our business with these Islands increased, and Japanese imports decreased. This led to a tremendous influx, into the Philippines, of Japanese retail merchants, who established stores in all important parts of the Islands, and who specialized in the distribution of Japanese merchandise—with the result that the Chinese importers were forced to abandon their boycott on Japanese goods in the Philippines, in a futile attempt to recover their former position.

While these inroads are being made on our export business generally, our export group has not been idle. The greater part of the work in connection with our negotiations to improve this situation has been done through the Textile Export Association, whose members handle about 75 per cent of our total exports of cotton piece-goods, and a considerable amount of cotton yarns. The Cotton-Textile Institute furnishes the services of the secretary, Mr. Colt, and the meetings are held in the rooms of the Association of Cotton Textile Merchants, who also supply clerical assistance. Our export man-

\*Chairman of the Export and Import Committee of the Cotton-Textile Code Authority.

agers, who are members of the Manila and Latin-American committees, have given a large portion of their time, and for months have been holding daily conferences. Some of them have spent much time in Cuba, Colombia, and Haiti, and it is now arranged for other negotiators to visit several Latin-American countries, as it is found necessary to attempt other methods to obtain relief, where the original attempts have been unsuccessful. In some cases, we must ask for quotas based on the trade of the country with the United States compared with that of competing countries. The method in each market has to be considered with reference to special local conditions.

For example, in view of the great importance of maintaining a United States market for Philippine products—the balance of trade being in their favor—it was expected that the Philippine Legislature, during its last session which terminated November 8th, would pass a tariff bill giving considerable additional protection to textile products from this country. There have been constant negotiations looking to this end, between our exporters and officials of both countries, including several conferences in this country with Mr. Manuel Quezon, President of the Philippine Senate and the leading candidate for the Presidency of the Philippines. Governor-General Murphy, in Manila, was apparently in accord with our views, and there was every reason to believe that such legislation would be passed, until late in October when it was reported that our State Department did not favor this action, and the Philippine Legislature adjourned without action. We still hope that some measure of relief will soon be obtained.

Ours is an all-American problem, which touches not only the livelihood of those who have been wholly engaged in the promotion of our export markets, but also over 30,000 people in our mills, who have been engaged in the production of textiles for export; and it is a factor in the distribution of American-grown cotton. It is a problem which should command the thoughtful consideration of Government, as well as industry, for with the overcapacity in our industry, these markets can be supplied without any adverse effect on supply or prices for the domestic consumer. In fact, making and distributing textiles for the world's markets has been, and should continue to be, a stimulating influence in promoting initiative and efficiency in our industry.

The cotton farmer should be vitally interested in maintaining foreign markets for American textiles. Textiles produced here for export are made exclusively from American cotton; and our foreign competitors are steadily increasing their use of foreign-grown cottons.

Turning now to the question of imports—with spokesmen of the Administration laying much emphasis on the necessity for substantial increases in imports in order to create foreign purchasing power for our agricultural products, it is not surprising that textile manufacturers are more foreign-trade conscious than for many years. This is, of course, as it should be, and it is important that frequent studies and sound appraisals of import trade be made.

Department of Commerce figures for 1925 show imports from all countries, of countable cotton cloths—a broad division of unbleached, bleached, and colored cloths—were about 109,000,000 sq. yds. Of this total, Great Britain sent us 84 per cent, Switzerland a little more than 2 per cent, and Japan about 5 per cent. In 1932, the total imports of this same classification had decreased to 29,000,000 sq. yds.—a decrease of substantially 80 per cent. But in 1933, when our higher costs under the Code became effective, there was a reversal of

trend, and these imports increased to 41,000,000 sq. yds., and if the present rate is maintained for the balance of 1934, our total imports for this year will be approximately the same as for 1933. The shifting tides of economic forces are reflected in these figures. The normal exchange values of currencies of practically all countries have long since disappeared. Inequality in hours and wages for labor, not to speak of Government subsidies, have worked to further the world trade of some nations at the expense of others. This period of transition is continuing as the whole world is struggling to discover formulas which will establish some sort of equitable balance.

Our textile industry, in lending its support to the National Recovery Program, finds itself at a distinct competitive disadvantage with respect to the products of certain foreign nations. Japan, particularly, has indicated her intentions to capitalize the advantage she holds, and while the yardage of Japanese goods which has actually reached this country is small when measured against our total production, yet potentially Japan is a very serious threat to our entire industry.

In drafting the National Industrial Recovery Act, its sponsors apparently had these contingencies in mind, and as a result Section 3 (e) was incorporated in the Act. This section, as you know, provides that where products are being imported into the United States in such quantities as seriously to endanger the maintenance of Codes, complaint may be made to the President—who, in turn, may request investigation to be made by the Tariff Commission. If the claims of the complaint are substantiated, then the President may take appropriate action to furnish relief.

About a year ago, the Cotton-Textile Institute, through its Washington representative, Governor Gardner, made such a complaint in behalf of the cotton rug manufacturers, whose chief competition on these articles came from Japan. After careful investigation by the Tariff Commission, the President, on June 4, 1934, announced the imposition of additional importation fees, and arrangements were made for the establishment of maximum annual quotas. While the full effect of this decision was not felt until this Fall, presumably because of large stocks of imported merchandise on hand, the chenille rug industry today, as a result of the square yard fee and the limited quota, is operating freely while at this time a year ago every mill was closed or running a very small percentage of its machines. The rag rugs and cotton hooked rugs have not been helped so much by the decision, principally because the quotas on these products are very high and the fees small.

Encouraged by these results, last August the Institute filed a similar complaint with the Import Section of NRA in behalf of the cotton damask manufacturers, who are meeting severe competition from cheap linen imported from Czecho-Slovakia, Russia, and several other European countries. To perfect a case in accordance with the regulations issued under Section 3 (e) is not a simple matter, for very complete data reflecting costs, production, payrolls, etc., from over 50 per cent of the affected branch of the industry are required. With respect to cotton damask, with the exception of one or two minor details, all of the requests of the NRA for additional information have been satisfactorily met. Unless some unforeseen difficulty arises, it is reasonable to suppose that this case will, in the near future, be referred by NRA to the Tariff Commission for further investigation and recommendation.

The Institute is also in the process of preparing a case for the bleached goods group. This case is a much more

(Continued on Page 18)



# The Opportunity For Textile Mills To Reduce Cost of Manufacturing And Selling

By Sanford E. Thompson\*

An Address Before Meeting of Textile Section of American Society of Mechanical Engineers in New York

THE textile industry during the past ten years has shown noteworthy progress in the various phases of distribution, production, and equipment. This advance has tended in general toward improved products and lower intrinsic costs. In any depression period, of course, there is undue emphasis in many cases upon low cost at the expense of quality, but this tendency is merely temporary and need not be considered in a broad view of the situation.

The prime objective, therefore, from a practical standpoint in the light of what has been accomplished already, is the determination of opportunities for future development and particularly the performance that must be enacted to reach the greatest attainment.

This review cannot be confined to cost reduction in the limited sense of manufacturing or selling at lower unit cost. It must comprehend as well those phases of development which benefit the industry as a whole, and thus result in ultimate economic advantage. For example, increase in sales of a salesman or more profitable sales may not affect unit selling costs to a large degree; on the other hand, they are of the utmost value to the company and, in tending to lower prices, to the consumer. Of importance is the development of new products for textile, which enlarge the field, make for profit, and benefit the consumer. Improvement in quality through better equipment or management proficiency is another form of real economy.

It is evident that so broad a subject as we have undertaken to discuss can be treated only briefly but, in so doing, it is possible to emphasize the vital features, and to balance the opportunities along different lines of endeavor. To avoid too great a diversity of treatment, the major attention is upon cotton textiles. Most of the conclusions, however, and the recommendations apply to all branches of the industry.

## CONCLUSIONS

1. The greatest opportunity for cost reduction in textiles lies in the lowering of retail selling costs in the further development of lower price retail stores.

2. In the distribution of textiles to the retailer or to the goods manufacturer the most important opportunity for improvement lies in co-ordination between manufacture and sales and the development of more scientific methods in inventory control and selling.

3. Salesmen's compensation, which in turn involves complete analysis of selling methods, is a matter of vital moment because of the opportunities for enlarged

sales, increased profits, and lower selling costs.

4. New products utilizing textile material and improved standard products developed by research offer a field for expansion.

5. Further introduction of new machines and equipment which have been brought out during the past ten years affords means for cost reduction in textile manufacture and at the same time furthers the expansion of "producer goods" manufacture.

6. Development of the best methods of management and control in the operation of the mill affords opportunity for reduction in manufacturing costs.

## DIRECTIONS OF PROGRESS

1. Investigation is needed of methods of retail selling to see whether in order to satisfy the demand of a certain proportion of consumers desiring low cost quality merchandise there is not opportunity for further development of stores which cater to these consumers, minimize the service features, utilize the most effective methods of handling goods, and increase turnover of stock.

2. Analysis is needed of the various methods and organization of distribution to retailers and goods manufacturers to bring out definitely the forms of organization and methods of control that best fit the various types of textile products and are designed to maintain greater stability in mill operation, higher profits, and lower selling costs to the ultimate consumer. This study should involve, not merely the general selling organization, but also methods of styling and the further opportunities for research.

3. Salesmen's compensation is so important a factor in volume of sales and profits as to warrant a comprehensive study of methods which are adapted to different classes of merchandise. It should also include analysis of methods of commission payment, to see whether a more logical plan can be evolved which creates, on the part of the selling agent, an interest in the profitableness of the mill.

4. Research and styling should be assigned as special functions in every organization. Researches already completed should receive fullest possible consideration by the mills with a view to the utilization of results obtained at the earliest possible moment.

5. The opportunities for saving in production cost through new equipment and improvement to machines now in operation are large. Many manufacturers are unaware of the possibilities that exist in this direction for reducing cost and improving quality.

6. Survey is needed of the actual status of management methods, not for statistical purposes, but to show the deficien-



\*President of The Thompson & Lichtner Co., Inc., Engineers, Boston, Mass.

cies as they exist, and the fine accomplishments that have been made, and thus bring clearly to the attention of all manufacturers the basic factors and the methods that have proved successful. There should be made, in fact, for the textile industry, a study similar to that of "Waste in Industry" made some ten years ago by our Hoover Committee for general industry.

#### TRENDS

During the last ten years the developments toward operating and selling economies have tended toward: (a) improvements in equipment of which advantage is being taken by the more progressive mills, (b) steady progress in the industry at large in methods of production management, (c) development by a very few concerns of more scientific selling methods, (d) results in many lines of research which as yet have been utilized only to a very limited degree.

#### RESEARCH

*The most important developments in the textile industry during the next few years will come through research in materials, product, process equipment, and selling.*

Research in processes and products is playing an increasingly important role in the textile industry, and offers exceptionally large opportunities. It may be classified in five general divisions:

- (1) Research which attacks a specific problem from the angle of chemical and physical experimentation.
- (2) Research in the mill which, starting with the evidence of need for improvement in specific operations, evolves (a) new methods of process, of handling, of manipulation or, (b) improved methods of management of production and quality.
- (3) Research either in the mill or by group action for new products which can increase the volume of production in the mill or in the industry as a whole.
- (4) Research to produce machinery which will increase production or improve quality.
- (5) Research in marketing lines.

Along the first of these lines the Textile Foundation has been carrying on intensive work. Starting in 1931 with a Survey of Textile Research in the United States, which collates the various research agencies and schedules the vast number of research investigations that have been made, it then established with its funds available, some twenty Fellowships through which special investigations are being carried on in fifteen universities, including two in England.

*In product research* certain of the textile organizations have accomplished notable results in bringing out products for new uses or in standardizing fabrics. One of these concerns, Wellington, Sears Company, for example, has appreciably increased production and sales of certain fabrics by research. These include:

(a) Filtration Fabrics to meet variations of viscosity in fluids to be filtered, variations in pressures of the filtering mechanism, and variations due to the degree of adherence of the filter cake following the filtering operation affecting the discharge of this cake from the surface of the filter fabric. For this research was required as to the effect of variation of yarn twist, fabric count, and construction, distribution of strength between warp and filling members, and variations in the finish of the fabric affecting cake discharge.

(b) Aeronautical Fabrics, including fabrics for wing covering, balloon cloth and parachute cloth. Investigation covered the subject of uniform strength, warpwise and fillingwise, minimum possible weight meeting Government specifications of 80 lbs. per square inch breaking strength, and experiments in construction to meet the non-tear requirements for balloon work.

(c) Fabrics for the Rubber Industry in manufacture of hose and belting ducks and of automobile tire fabrics and chafer fabrics which has resulted in a considerable degree of standardization of these fabrics.

(d) Fabrics for use with Synthetic Resins designed to combine cotton fabrics with synthetic resins such as Bakelite or Micarta, from which gear blanks, tubes and sheets are made. Gears cut from this combination of substances may be used under contact with oil or mild acids without deterioration and are practically noiseless in operation. Tubes and sheets of cotton fabrics impregnated with Bakelite or Micarta are becoming widely used in the chemical industry. The determination of proper constructions to give high ultimate strength and low ultimate cost, with an adequate degree of penetration has required close co-operation between the fabric engineer and the chemical engineer.

(f) Waterproofed Fabrics subjected to a chemical treatment are used in a wide range of activities from tarpaulins subject to the effects of sea water in marine use, down to fine fabrics used for shower bath curtains, and subject to relatively high temperatures. Hunting clothing, agricultural machinery covers, automobile tops, children's wading pools, etc., each presents its own problem. A frequent cause of deterioration in such products is mildew. The results of damage by such organic growth is effected by the chemistry of the compounds used in sizing the cotton yarns and of the substances used to impregnate the fabric for waterproofing. This offers to the textile engineer a constant field for physical and chemical research.

*Mill research*, whether carried on by a separate department or through regular production and maintenance channels, shows the way to large reductions in production costs. These lie in improvements in method of operation or of mechanical devices, development of special features to correct defects which affect quality, design of trucks and boxes adapted to the needs of the particular mill, extension of testing to furnish better criterions of quality, and so on.

*In marketing research* the opportunity for the individual organization lies in surveys of the market areas which afford opening for sales, forecasting of sales in different territories, allocating different products to the territories, analysis of style, standardization of product lines and other researches tending to enlarge sales, reduce selling cost or increase the sale of most profitable lines.

#### MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT

*One of the largest opportunities in textile manufacturing lies in the revamping of mills and introduction of machinery and equipment developed within recent years.*

Textile machinery as shown in a survey made by the *American Machinist* of some twenty industries occupies the third place of oldest machines in operation. For example, 62 per cent of the textile machinery was found to be older than ten years of age. This is exceeded in age by only two other industries. In one New England mill said to be representative of several others in its community the average age of all machinery in the plant was twenty-three and one-half years.

Progress in new equipment development, however, during the last ten years has been greater than in any previous period. The tendency in the processing operations has been to eliminate certain processes by combination with others and especially toward long draft processes designed to use less and less machinery. Continuous mechanical strippers on the cards; mechanical blending in opening; one process pickers; long draft or one process drawing; long draft or one process roving; better draft spinning; and elimination of spooling.

(Continued on Page 12)



## New Equipment

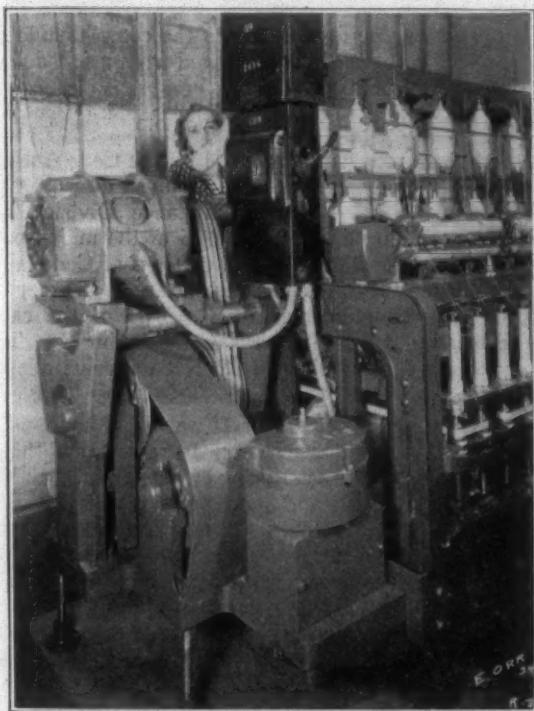
### New Reeves Variable Speed Spinning Frame Drives

Reeves Pulley Company, Columbus, Ind., announces new developments in variable speed drives for spinning and twister frames.

The Reeves Drive is built in two models: (1) for frames driven by individual motor, and (2) for frames driven by belt, either two or four frames from an overhead motor or line shaft.

There are two sizes, Nos. 215 and 310 for frames requiring 5 to 7½ H.P., and one size, No. 325, for frames requiring 10 H.P. Automatic controls are furnished for each model and for filling, warp or combination build.

The drive may be installed on old or new frames with



*Reeves Drive with Individual Motor Drive*

equally satisfactory results and any standard motor, old or new, may be used.

Among the important advantages claimed for the drive are even yarn tension and twist, more uniform yarn size, higher breaking strength, greater elasticity and increased production if desired.

The drive consists of the following parts: a base, similar to that furnished by spinning frame manufacturers as a motor mounting which bolts to the frame; a countershaft on which is mounted a sheave pulley of adjustable diameter; another sheave pulley, also adjustable in diameter, mounted on the cylinder shaft of the frame; a speed changing mechanism; and a special V-belt which transmits power from countershaft to cylinder shaft. The speed changing mechanism may be operated either manually or automatically.

The basic operating principle is the same as that of the variable speed transmission—a single V-belt running between cone-faced discs (or sheaves) that are variable in diameter through a speed adjusting screw.

Speed changes are gradual—not in steps—and give absolutely any speed required between pre-determined high and low limits. The range is sufficient to cover all yarn sizes spun on any frame, without change of pulleys.

When yarn sizes are changed, the speeds can be set within a few minutes. It is necessary only to turn the adjusting screw by hand while the frame is running, and reset the limit nuts for the desired high and low speeds.

Transmission of power is positive at all speeds because the V-belt is under constant tension automatically applied by an adjustable compression spring.

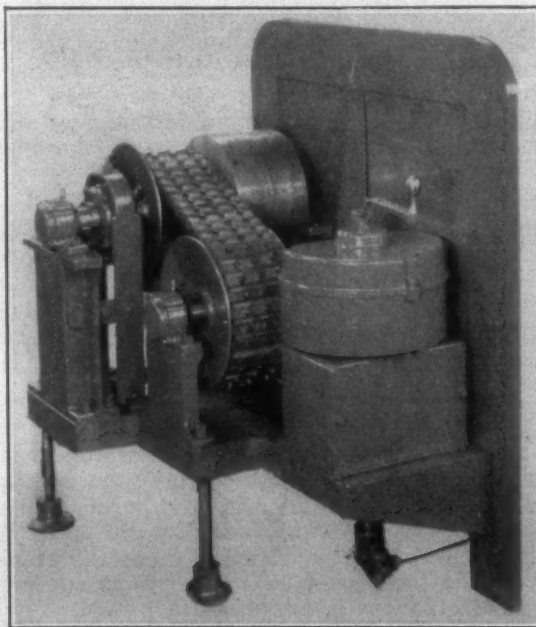
The drive is very compact and requires practically no more aisle space than a standard spinning frame motor with multiple V-belts or enclosed chain drive.

When the drive is to be used on belt-driven frames, tight and loose pulleys are provided on the constant speed shaft (countershaft). When used with individual motor, the tight and loose pulleys are omitted and an adjustable motor base is provided. The motor rails are adjustable to fit any dimension of motor and allow slack in V-belts or chain drive to be taken up.

Operating parts of the automatic control are enclosed in a dustproof housing mounted on the drive. Two types are provided—one for filling and combination build, one for warp build.

Model No. 215, mentioned above, is adapted only to frames driven by individual motor.

In addition to the automatic mechanical controls men-



*Reeves Drive for Belt Driven Frames*

tioned above, a hydraulic automatic control is also available for wool and worsted frames, or any frame with very large package, with filling build in which there is necessarily a wide variation in tension between the traveler and bobbin.

All controls and models are described in complete detail in a 12-page booklet which will be sent upon request.

York, S. C.—The Rock Hill Printing & Finishing plant won a \$25,000 lawsuit last week that had been brought against it for the alleged pollution of a fishing creek by dyes from the mill's plant.

A jury in Common Pleas Court returned a verdict in favor of the defendant. The action had been brought by Levy Deas.

# Code Compliance Activities of the Cotton Textile Code Authority

**I**NDUSTRIAL self-government in action is pictured in a report which was prepared by Sydney P. Munroe, of the Cotton-Textile Institute, and made public by George A. Sloan, chairman of the Cotton Textile Code Authority, and covering the first 16 months of operations under the Code, shows that with the exception of cases involving only 23 employers, all Code violations investigated by the Code Authority were adjusted satisfactorily to both employees and employers without reference to NRA or other governmental agencies.

In addition to some 1,200 cotton mills scattered in 25 States from Maine to Texas and employing more than 400,000 workers, there are nearly 400 rayon, narrow fabrics and thread mills as well as mercerizers and finishers employing approximately 55,000 workers, all within the jurisdiction of the Cotton Textile Code.

The scope of the Code and the fact that it was necessary to cite only 23 employers to NRA is, according to Sydney P. Munroe, Mr. Sloan's assistant in charge of enforcement activities, who prepared the report, "striking evidence of the ability of the Code Authority and its representatives satisfactorily to adjust such differences within the industry and without official intervention." It is likewise, he added, "a tribute to the co-operative, ethical and fair-minded attitude of the employers" operating under the Cotton Textile Code.

In his report, Mr. Munroe noted that Cotton Textile Institute staff investigators, placed at the disposal of the Code Authority, traveled 192,000 miles, or nearly eight times the distance around the world, by automobile, not to speak of many thousands of miles by rail, investigating a total of 3,799 complaints received from all sources, including the new Textile Labor Relations Board, its predecessor, the Bruere Board and individuals.

## TYPE OF COMPLAINTS

Of the 3,799 complaints, 1,610 were dismissed without investigation because they were obviously the work of cranks, of employees who misunderstood the application of code provisions or of anonymous complainants who also failed to identify the alleged violating mill; three were awaiting investigation when the report was prepared; and 2,186 were investigated as follows:

1. Alleging violation of the minimum wage and/or maximum hour provisions of the Code	1,098
2. Alleging discrimination in violation of Section VIII of the Code	343
3. Alleging violations of the Code of a special or miscellaneous nature	190
4. Expressing dissatisfaction with working conditions or work assignments (stretch-out)	555
Total	2,186

## EIGHTY PER CENT BASELESS

Eighty per cent of that number, or 1,745 complaints, were found to be baseless, according to the report which emphasizes that a large percentage of the 441 authenticated violations occurred during the first few months of

the Code as a result of misunderstanding or misinterpretation by mill management of their obligations under the new Code.

"In numerous cases," the report continues, "such irregularities had already been discovered by the mill management and appropriately corrected prior to the visit of the Institute's field agent. . . . Almost without exception it has been our experience that when Code irregularities have been drawn to the attention of mill managements such employers have gladly and promptly corrected them and in cases involving wage payments have made full retroactive restitution to the complainants involved. Such restitutions have ranged from a few dollars to as much as \$20,000 or more."

## ONLY 23 MILLS INVOLVED

Seventy-three complaints referred by the Code Authority to NRA, the report points out, involved difficulties in 23 individual mills. NRA's Compliance Division has been able to obtain adjustments in 15 of the mills—only four of which were charged with violations of Code labor provisions while the other 11 were accused of excessive operation of productive machinery. Two of the cases have since been adjusted by the Code Authority. The six cases remaining unadjusted by NRA involve alleged violation of Code labor provisions.

"The extremely small number of wage and hour violations which it was found necessary to refer to Washington," says the report, "is a striking evidence of the ability of the Code Authority and its representatives satisfactorily to adjust such difficulties within the industry and without official intervention. To my mind it constitutes a tribute to the co-operative, ethical and fair-minded attitude of the employers operating under our Code. When, under an entirely novel and unprecedented procedure of operation, an industry employing upwards of 400,000 individuals can detect after most thorough investigation in a period of 16 months less than 500 Code irregularities, most of them due to inadvertence, it presents a situation in which the industry can take satisfaction."

"Perhaps," the report suggests, "it is a fair question to ask whether there is not a greater psychological urge in the direction of Code compliance when irregularities are known to be thoroughly considered by the industry's Code Authority before reaching Governmental agencies. It seems entirely possible that the probability that such situations will be minutely examined and discussed by a meeting of 35 leading employers and competitors in the industry may act as a most valuable deterrent for which a Governmental agency can provide no substitute."

## NOTABLE EXAMPLES

A repair worker temporarily employed by a mill complained that he had been paid less than the Code minimum wage. An investigator found the underpayment due to the employer's misunderstanding of the Code. The investigator obtained full restitution from the mill and delivered the back wages due—\$70—to the complainant at his home in another town where he was then working.

A watchman in another mill had been laid off during a



period of shut-down and subsequently complained he had been paid less than the required minimum wage. An investigator found that the management had erroneously computed the worker's wage, obtained restitution of \$200 for the worker who was reinstated in his former job at the proper wage rate.

Another worker complained that a mill was not complying with a Code provision requiring maintenance of wage differentials. An investigation resulted in adjustment with restitution for the workers, one of whom wrote, in part, to a member of the Institute's staff:

"It is refreshing to contact a man who can interest himself in a small and personal grievance. I suppose that is the purpose, in a general way, of the New Deal but it seems too good to be true."

In another case, investigators found that a manufacturer, misinterpreting a Code provision, had been paying 136 employees for 44 hours work only the amounts to which they were entitled for 40 hours of work. Recognizing his liability the manufacturer immediately corrected the wage scales and made retroactive restitution of \$19,800 to the 136 employees.

Other interesting cases noted in the report include:

An investigator discovered that a mill, by classing numerous workers improperly as cleaners was evading the minimum wage provision. The Code Authority referred this case to NRA and, after a Compliance Division hearing, the mill was obliged to bear the expense of a thorough impartial audit which resulted in restitution to all of the underpaid employees, the total amounting to approximately \$3,000.

Another exceeded the rate of operation permitted during the month of December, 1936. The Code Authority referred the case to Washington, the company was prosecuted in Federal Court, and fined \$1,500.

Investigators spent three days investigating complaints against one of a chain of several mills. The agents satisfied themselves and the complainants that certain of the complaints were unjustified but discovered that numerous other complaints involving minimum wage, maximum hour, union discrimination and miscellaneous irregularities were well founded. This case was referred by the Code Authority to NRA with the result that restitution is under way and Code conformity is being observed by the local Federal attorney. This is one of the cases not yet closed by the Compliance Division.

Investigating a single complaint at another mill, a Code Authority representative discovered that, by denominating wage increases shortly prior to the Code as bonuses, the management had failed to observe the Code requiring maintenance under the Code of the weekly wages obtaining prior thereto. This case was referred by the Code Authority to the NRA with the result that the employer has signed an agreement promising, on the basis of an audit to be approved by the Code Authority, to make full restitution (amounting to a total of many thousands of dollars) to all underpaid employees starting from July 17, 1933, and to abide strictly by Code provisions in the future.

GREENWOOD, S. C.—H. C. McKemie, manager of the local plant of the Nantex Company of New York, has leased a building on Maxwell avenue for operation of a garment factory. He said that all indications were the business would be ready for opening by January 1st.

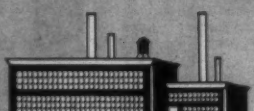
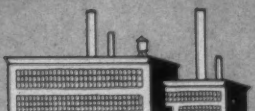
Most of the machinery has arrived and is being installed, Mr. McKemie said, and satisfactory progress is being made on the installation of a heating system in the building.

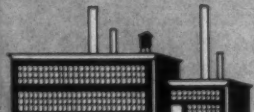
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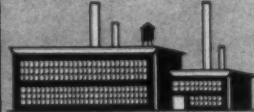
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## MILLS

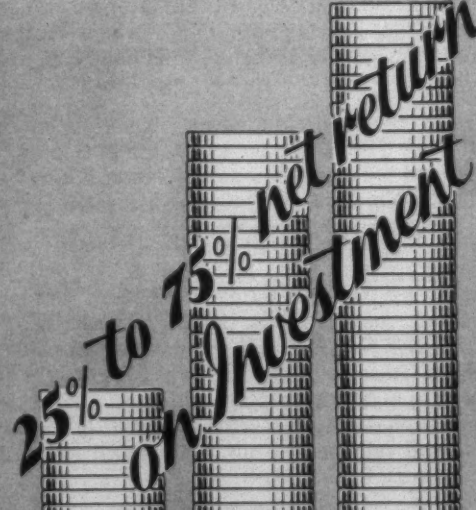





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## PERSONAL NEWS

George R. West, Jr., general manager of the Dixie Mercerizing Company, has been elected president and will also continue his duties as general manager.

Walter W. Rogers has been promoted from overseer of weaving to superintendent of the F. W. Poe Manufacturing Company, Greenville, S. C.

J. A. Easley, assistant superintendent of the Rock Hill Printing & Finishing Co., Rock Hill, S. C., is acting as general superintendent.

Carter Lupton has resigned as president of the Dixie Mercerizing Company, Chattanooga, Tenn., due to press of other duties, but will continue on the board of directors.

R. H. Whitehead, secretary and treasurer of the Whitehead Hosiery Mills, which he founded in 1907, who sold the Whitehead and Mohawk Hosiery Mills to the May Hosiery Mills, will retire from active manufacturing.

I. B. Garrett has resigned as superintendent of the F. W. Poe Manufacturing Company, Greenville, S. C., to accept a similar position with the Steel's Mills, Rockingham, N. C.

R. L. Sanborn has been appointed chief accountant of the Manville-Jenckes Corporation, Gastonia, N. C., succeeding L. H. Thompson. He has been with the Manville-Jenckes organization for the past 12 years.

H. A. Lignon is president, W. P. Lignon, vice-president, N. B. West, secretary, S. C. Eaton, treasurer, of the Mayfair Mills, Spartanburg, S. C., which represents a reorganization of the Arcadia Mills following receivership.

Halstead Heap, for four years general superintendent of the Rock Hill Printing & Finishing Company, has resigned and will soon become manager of the finishing plant in the North.

Robert J. Maxwell, who for the past ten years has been connected with E. F. Houghton & Co., and who for some time past has been acting as assistant sales manager in the South, has joined the Southern sales staff of Wm. C. Robinson & Sons Co. He will continue to make headquarters in Greenville and will have charge of the Robinson business in South Carolina and part of Georgia, specializing in the sale of Robinson textile lubricants and finishing and sulphonated oils. He is well known in the textile industry in the South.

### Sloan Resigns As Institute President

George A. Sloan, president of the Cotton-Textile Institute, has resigned that position, but will continue as chairman of the Code Authority for the Cotton Textile Industry, it was announced last Friday.

In announcing Mr. Sloan's resignation, the executive committee of the Institute said:

"George A. Sloan has been carrying the double load of the important activities of chairman of the Code Authority of the Cotton Textile Industry and of president of the Cotton-Textile Institute. To meet this situation, and at Mr. Sloan's request, the committee has accepted his resignation as president of the Institute effective January

1, 1935. This will enable the industry to continue to have the benefit of his effective leadership and activity as chairman of the Code Authority in the vitally important matters with which it is dealing.

"Goldthwaite H. Dorr, of the firm of Hines, Rearick, Dorr & Hammond, has consented, at the urgent request of the committee, to serve for the time being as president of the Institute. Mr. Dorr formerly lectured at Columbia University Law School on problems involving relationships of business to government. During the late war he was Assistant Director of Munitions and has had intimate contacts with economic problems of a number of major industries. He recently completed a general economic survey of Turkey in collaboration with Dr. E. W. Kemmerer.

"Mr. Dorr has been counsel for the Cotton-Textile Institute since its organization in 1926. His partner, the late Walker D. Hines, was its first president. He has participated actively in all the major activities of the Institute, including the formulation of the code and its administration. Mr. Dorr will not sever his connection with his firm."

### Steel Heddle Opening New Sales Offices

In keeping with the times as well as that of the aggressive new policy of the Steel Heddle Manufacturing Company, with plants in Philadelphia, Pa., and Greenville, S. C., the company is making some very interesting changes in their sales representation.

Instead of concentrating their entire Southern sales forces at Greenville, S. C., as formerly, offices are being opened in the various textile centers thereby rendering quicker and more personal service to the mills.

The first move is the moving of Claude W. Cain from the Greenville office to the new offices at Greensboro, N. C. He will cover the North Carolina and Virginia territory. Mr. Cain has been with the Steel Heddle Manufacturing Company many years and is very familiar with the entire Stehedco line.

### Let Mill Contracts

Glasgow, Va.—John P. Pettyjohn & Co., general contractors of Lynchburg, Va., have been awarded the contract for erection of the building to house the new woolen and other textile fabrics manufacturing plant to be erected here by interests associated with the James Lees Sons Company of Bridgeport, Pa. Plans and specifications were prepared by and construction will be supervised by the Ballinger Company, architects and engineers of Philadelphia, Pa.

Among the principal sub-contracts let to date are the following: Excavation, grading and erection of structural steel, A. N. Campbell & Co., Lynchburg, Va.; structural steel and miscellaneous iron work, Belmont Iron Works, Philadelphia, Pa.; reinforcing steel, Concrete Steel Co., Philadelphia, Pa.; Haydite precast roof slabs, Geo. Rackle & Sons Co., Cleveland, Ohio, and asphalt floors, Ralph V. Rulon, Philadelphia, Pa.

Sprinkler system, electrical work, plumbing and heating are covered in separate awards.

The new building of modern design will be of one story, brick, structural steel and concrete, providing a total of approximately 80,000 square feet of floor space. The latest type of modern machinery will be installed, necessitating the employment regularly of several hundred operatives.

The factory site, acquired after inspection of possible locations in three States, totals 75 acres.



## Brandon Distributes Savings Fund

Greenville, S. C.—Brandon Corporation last week distributed \$55,000 to employees who had participated in the Christmas savings plan instituted by the mill, according to John I. Smith, secretary of the corporation. About 1,500 employees will benefit from the fund. About \$41,000 went to operatives at the Brandon plant and duck mill in Greenville, \$4,000 to operatives of Poinsett Mill and \$10,000 to employees of the Renfrew plant. The workers saved the money out of their wages during the year. The plan is operated by the mill at no cost to the operatives.

## To Consider Dissolution of Mills

York, S. C.—Secretary M. E. Roberts announces: "Notice is hereby given that a meeting of the stockholders of the Neely-Travora Mills, Inc., of York, S. C., will be held in the office of the company at York, S. C., on January 12th, 1935, at 11 o'clock, to consider a resolution of the board of directors to dissolve the said company by settling all of its obligations, transferring its mortgaged property and surrendering its charter. By order of the board of directors.

## OBITUARY

### E. M. CHUMLEY

Spartanburg, S. C.—E. M. Chumley, 36, cloth room overseer at Arcadia Mills, died Monday as the result of an automobile wreck near Hayne. J. Henry Johnson, 38, of Arcadia, driver of the car, was held at the county jail pending an inquest. Chest concussion and head injuries caused Chumley's death. The automobile was badly damaged.

CHATTANOOGA, TENN.—Assets of \$277,879 and liabilities of \$151,201 are listed in the schedules of the Eureka Cotton Mills, of Englewood, Tenn., filed in District Court here by Harry Germaine, temporary trustee under proceedings to reorganize.

Assets listed include real estate, machinery and equipment, valued at \$268,722; material on hand, including cotton and yarns, supplies and manufactured products, \$8,116, and cash on hand, \$1,041.

Liabilities listed are taxes due United States (processing taxes), \$7,887; State, county and municipal taxes, \$3,580; wages, \$1,535; secured claims, \$4,500; unsecured claims, \$136,698.

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Rayon is one of the most difficult fabrics on which to obtain a satisfactory production, due to its extreme susceptibility to chafing. Extensive comparative tests have proven that the Flat Steel Rayon Heddles are the only ones that will give complete satisfactory results in the weaving of rayon.

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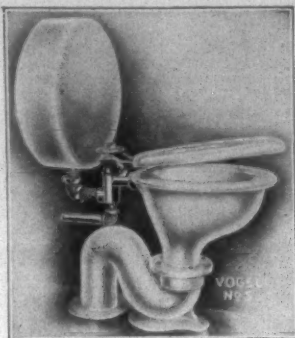
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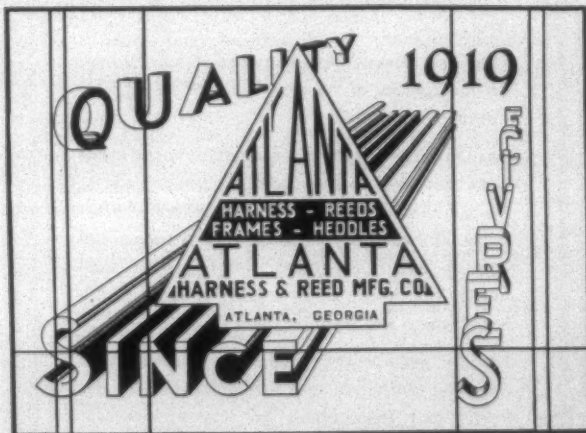


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## The Opportunity for Cost Reduction in Textile Manufacturing and Selling

*(Continued from Page 6)*

One of the most notable of these is the accomplishment in roving which brings three distinct processes down to one. In the spinning the improvements have permitted better control of fibre, stronger yarn with the same cotton or shorter cotton for the same strength, so as to save from 1/16th to 1/8th in cotton value. The improved opening machinery also reduces cotton cost. Spindle speeds have been increased.

Revamping of mills up to the spinning has effected as much as 30 per cent reduction in cost of the operation involved. Long draft spinning is estimated to save 3 to 6 cents per pound. Improvements in winding equipment may represent some 30 per cent savings in the investment.

In looms, along with the prime movement toward automatic stop motion in both warp and filling, the tendency is toward nicer machine construction, interchangeable parts, magazines to handle larger packages to cut sometimes to a third the total daily time required for changing bobbins and other improvements tending to reduce the work burden—both mental and physical—of the operative and thus permit operation of more looms with no greater fatigue.

Methods of bookkeeping in textile plants which charge off depreciation but provide no corresponding fund for replacement have handicapped revamping of antiquated machinery.

On the other hand, decisions in purchases of machinery and equipment must be thoroughly analyzed in every case to be sure that the savings to be made warrant the cost. In figuring cost, interest on investment, and depreciation must be examined carefully to be sure that the savings in operation—which may be in labor, in material, or through improved quality—balance the expenditure and that present equipment is being worked to greatest advantage.

### PRODUCTION ECONOMIES

*Chief opportunities for economy in production lie in improvement of planning and control and in standardization of methods and of operating times.*

It is interesting to note the progress in management in the industry during the last ten years. Ten years ago a very few mills had introduced methods of mill management that might be termed scientific. At present the number of mills which are well regulated has increased to a large degree. Yet, there are still many mills that are in the same general status in which were the majority of mills ten years ago. Furthermore, even the best of the mills at the present time offer field for improvement.

Textile mills to be conducted profitably require skilled executive management with the development of standardization and control of materials, methods and conditions carried on to an exceptional degree of excellence.

Such factors involve general executive organization; relation of sales to production; control of work through the plant; planning of the work in each department to maintain continuity; perfecting of equipment; standardization of machine speeds; maintenance of machines and equipment to insure constant operation; standardization of production methods with establishment of well-defined time standards; adjustment of wage incentives through detail job analysis and time study to equalize pay for equal effort and extend the scope of work on incentive basis; quality standardization with the means for inter-



esting the employers in quality maintenance; development of cost accounting adapted to the particular plant; expansion of research activities with regard to engaging, discharging and training of employees.

Perhaps the most important phase of production management at present is the planning and control of manufacturing orders and of inventory. It is essential that the master control of the kind and quantity of goods to produce originates with the selling division or agency or in close co-operation with it. There is always the tendency of the mill to desire long runs to reduce production costs and of the sales people to work on short orders. These divergent views must be reconciled through control of each kind of product based on sales, production, shipments and inventories.

Furthermore, not only must the production control cover the allocation of manufacturing orders, but it must be designed to maintain smooth plant operation, avoid shutdowns in certain departments through congestions ahead or behind these departments, and in the individual departments prevent lost time of the operatives.

In many of the contributory operations throughout the mill a thorough analysis with the aid of time study enables one to effect large savings. Planning of the flow between departments and in the departments themselves has effected savings in certain cases in our experience of some 10 per cent of the labor without increasing the laboriousness of the work. In yarns requiring separate doffing crews most of doffing has been reduced one-third. Re-design of trucks and boxes and design of machine attachments to fit the special conditions has appreciably reduced labor effort. Relieving stress by more methodical operation and training has increased production.

Indirect labor, throughout a textile plant, is a source of large expense and requires definite control. Through a flexible plan such as we have developed we find it possible in practice results to effect savings of some 10 to 20 per cent in indirect labor costs.

(Continued next week)

### New Dyestuffs From Geigy Co.

The Geigy Co., Inc., is distributing a new circular showing a range of dyestuffs for acetate silk and rayon clean. The circular shows 21 fabric samples, contains acetate and rayon formulae and dyeing instructions for these fabrics. The dyestuffs are recommended for dyeing rayon and leaving acetate clean when both fibres are dyed in the same bath.

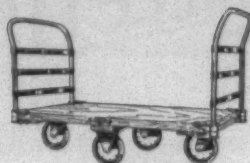
#### WOOL-ACETATE SILK

Geigy Co., Inc., also calls attention to this new sample card issued by J. R. Geigy which contains twenty-four samples of wool and acetate silk mixed goods in which both of the fibers are dyed a uniform color with the cetacyl direct dyes of this company. The dyeings show a gamut of shades from yellow to black through red, brown, blue and green, and it will prove of the greatest value to all dyers interested in producing uniform shades on these two fibers.

#### WOOL AND UNION GOODS WITH CELANESE EFFECTS

This new sample card showing colors produced by J. R. Geigy and offered in this country by Geigy Co., Inc., contains forty dyeings of wool and union goods mixed with celanese for the production of white celanese effects. The clear white effects thus produced will be of the greatest interest to dyers desirous of producing this class of goods.

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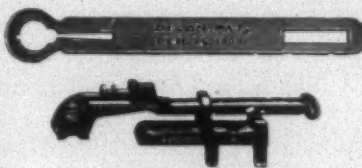
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## New Effort For Child Labor Amendment

**A** WELL ORGANIZED and an apparently well financed campaign for the ratification of the proposed Federal Child Labor Amendment now appears.

When the Amendment was first proposed only five States ratified and motions to ratify were overwhelmingly defeated in more than thirty-five legislatures.

It was apparent that the States did not intend to surrender to the Federal Government any more of their reserved powers. Unfortunately, and very unfairly, proposed constitutional amendments may be brought up over and over again and thus an organized minority may eventually wear down the resistance of those who are opposed to the further encroachments of the Federal Government.

Taking advantage of the influence of the assumption of power by the Federal Government during the emergency, the advocates of the Federal Child Labor Amendment began a whirlwind campaign two years ago and induced fifteen more States to ratify the Amendment, but last year they made little progress and were badly defeated in Virginia, Louisiana, Texas and several other States.

At the present time they are concentrating upon North Carolina, believing that if it falls many other States will follow.

There is no question of child labor or the elimination of child labor involved with the possible exceptions of farm and domestic labor.

It has been twelve years since any child under 14 years of age has been legally employed in a

cotton mill in the United States and the Census Bureau statistics indicate very few violations of State laws, because all States, with the exception of Wyoming, in which there are no factories, exacted legislation prohibiting the employment in factories, of persons under 14 years of age.

Leon E. Truesdell, Chief Statistician for Population, Bureau of Census, says:

According to the 1930 Census statistics, there were 236 children 10 to 13 years old employed as operatives and laborers in cotton mills in the United States, comprising 191 operatives and 45 laborers.

While we have no separate tabulation for the single years of age making up this group, we are quite sure that all, or practically all, of the 236 children 10 to 13 years old returned as working in cotton mills were 13 years old.

Since there were in the population of the United States in 1930, 9,622,492 children from 10 to 13 years of age, it seems to me that the fact that 236 out of this total of nearly ten million are working in cotton mills is not a matter of sufficient importance to justify any very extended consideration.

This shows that prior to the NRA the States had exacted laws and had eliminated child labor in factories.

With the adoption of the Cotton Textile Code all persons below 16 years of age were removed from cotton mills and no longer can anyone honestly contend that there is any need for Federal legislation.

The proposed Constitutional Amendment gives Congress the right to the entire control of the labor of all persons under 18 years of age.

The advocates of the Amendment are loud in their protestations that there is no intention whatever to have Congress pass laws relative to farm labor, but every one knows that such efforts will be made.

During the debate which preceded the passage of the Child Labor Amendment, through Congress, numerous motions were made to exclude farm labor from its provisions, but every such motion was opposed and defeated by advocates of the Amendment.

The one thing which the Amendment will do and which we believe is the real objective of the present movement, will be to add a great number of inspectors to the Children's Bureau of the U. S. Department of Labor and have those inspectors added to the army of people who are snooping around the mills.

It is estimated that the ratification of the Federal Child Labor Amendment will add so many people to the pay roll of the U. S. Department of Labor that an additional appropriation of \$1,000,000 per year will be required, and yet under present conditions no one can point out any good which the inspectors can accomplish.

In the past, hope of securing some of the new positions to be created has induced many women to work for ratification in the several States



but we do not believe that the money now being used to back the measure comes from them.

It is our conviction that the present effort for ratification is financed by the Socialist Party and has for its objective, not the elimination of child labor, but centralization of power.

The Socialists seek the overthrow of our present form of government and believe that centralization of power in the Federal Government will lead to the overthrow of our system.

Chief Justice Hughes also believes that centralization of power will lead to the overthrow if we are to judge by the following statement made by him before a meeting of the American Bar Association:

The States continue as reservoirs of power reserved, not conferred, by which they deal with a multitude of particular concerns, and enjoy differentiations congenial to local sentiment.

However difficult it may be, in constitutional interpretation, to maintain perfectly, and to the satisfaction of all, this balance between State and Nation, it is of the essence of American institutions that it should be preserved so far as human wisdom makes this possible, and that *encroachments upon State authority, however contrived, should be resisted* with the same intelligent determination as that which demands that the national authority should be fully exercised to meet national needs.

We urge every cotton manufacturer and every man who loves his country to see his Senator and Representative before they leave for the opening of the State Legislature and to urge them to oppose the ratification of the Federal Child Labor Amendment as an entirely unnecessary encroachment upon the reserved powers of the States.

## Better Business

**T**HE market for textiles continues to improve. Recent business in print cloth constructions has been large enough to give the mills unfilled orders, as of December 1st, equal to four weeks' production. The better business on hand is reflected in announcements from a number of mills regarding their holiday schedules. Many of them will stand for only two days. The extended holidays are not general this year.

Large quantities of goods have been sold for delivery during the first quarter of the year and there are many indications that buyers are still in need of goods supplies for that period. Fear of lower prices before inventory taking has apparently vanished. Buyers seem confident that cotton prices will not go lower.

Fine goods demand has quickened and prices have shown some improvement. Mills are selling ahead very cautiously.

Recent business in cotton yarns has been the

largest in five years. While it is true that prices have been entirely too low, they are improving and spinners are making strong efforts to lift the price level. Many yarn consumers have placed orders for their known needs for the next several months and a sufficient supply to take care of anticipated needs. They have apparently been convinced that present yarn prices represent bargain buying at prices that cannot be had later.

Reports from the rayon producers reflect an excellent business during the past six weeks. The larger companies have sold up their output through January. They will enter the new year with stocks in a very healthy condition. Demand has covered both viscose and acetate yarns, the latter having been in especially good demand.

December business has already carried well beyond the point where seasonal dullness usually develops. At present, it is not too much to expect that the mills will be able to operate steadily through the winter.

Reports from wholesalers are distinctly encouraging. In the recent active buying, they have covered their needs very freely. From the retail merchants comes news of one of the best holiday seasons that they have known in years.

We do not wish to appear too optimistic and know that the textile industry is still faced by many difficulties. At the same time, recent developments are very encouraging and we think that the outlook is distinctly better than it has been for a long time.

## Processing Tax Absorbs Capital

**M**ILL MEN who have been doing their best to convince the government that the industry is being seriously handicapped by the processing tax, will be interested in the following newspaper dispatch from Fall River, Mass.:

Fall River, Mass.—“The processing tax on cotton is costing the mills from 10 to 12 per cent of their capital annually, a figure that would amount to a neat profit if the mills did not have to pay it out to the Government, and the continuance of the tax may mean that many mills will go into liquidation within a year,” according to James Sinclair, president of the Fall River Cotton Manufacturers Association.

“All of us here are interested in Fall River,” he added, “and we don't want to see any more mills liquidate. I believe the government should do away with the processing tax, and if it still wants to give money to cotton farmers, should obtain the funds from some sort of a general tax rather than take it out of the textile industry, which is now wobbling from it.”

Mr. Sinclair also explained the tax as it operated against textile plants, mills being required to pay the tax long before the opportunity is presented to collect the tax from sales.

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*Re-enforcing Tapes for Tents, Awnings, etc.*

*Durability ("COLUMBUS TAPE") Strength*

## MILL NEWS ITEMS

ELIZABETHTON, TENN.—The American-Bamberg Corporation has placed orders with the Universal Winding Company, Boston, for a considerable number of Universal cone winders.

SHELBY, N. C.—Low bids on sewing thread by Lily Mills Company, of this city, for the needs of the State of North Carolina have been accepted by the Division of Purchase and Contract.

GREENSBORO, N. C.—The Revolution Cotton Mills is planning to build an addition, 60 by 200 feet, six stories, to storage warehouse, of concrete, brick and steel construction, with morden floors; the company's engineering department is developing the plans and specifications.

LAURINBURG, N. C.—It is understood here that the carding and spinning equipment in the Scotland plant of the Waverly Mills will be dismantled, and that the plant will be equipped with looms for weaving yarns produced at the other Waverly mills.

BALTIMORE, MD.—A further reduction in the accumulations against the preferred stock of the Mount Vernon-Woodberry Mills was voted by the board of directors with the declaration of a dividend of \$2.50 or 2½ per cent on the senior shares, payable December 31st to stockholders of record December 18th. This is the same amount as the payment which was made last June.

DANVILLE, VA.—The directors of the Riverside and Dan River Cotton Mills Company, Inc., met at the company offices Saturday and declared a 3 per cent semi-annual dividend on the preferred stock, the distribution amounting to \$225,000 and being payable on January 1st.

Routine reports were presented and all of the directors except Julian Jordan were present.

The stockholders hold their next meeting on February 20th. Inventory will be taken during the Christmas week layoff and an audited report on the condition of the company made public January 1st.

SPARTANBURG, S. C.—An order confirming the sale of Arcadia Mills, of this city, to the Mayfair Mills was approved by Judge Thomas S. Sease in court here. Judge Sease directed the property be transferred to the new corporation, as the \$736,000 purchase price of the property was paid into the court. Receivers for Arcadia Mills, John A. Law and H. A. Ligon, informed the court the sale had been conducted according to court order on November 14th and Douglas Featherstone, Greenwood attorney, was the purchaser.

In his statement to the court, Mr. Featherstone set aside and transferred to the Mayfair Mills all "of my right, title and interest in and to my bid for the purchase of the property, of Arcadia Mills at the sale thereof November 14, 1934."

The Mayfair Mills has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$300,000. H. A. Ligon is president; W. P. Ligon, vice-president; N. B. West, secretary, and S. C. Eaton, treasurer. H. A. Ligon said further details of the organization would be taken up later. The mill under the new ownership will continue operation with no change in personnel.



## MILL NEWS ITEMS

CHATTANOOGA, TENN.—George R. West, general manager since 1926, has been elected president of the Dixie Mercerizing Company, to succeed Carter Lupton, who resigned this week. Mr. Lupton, whose resignation was due to press of other business following the death of his father, J. T. Lupton, has sold a part of his interest in the company to other officers and to local business interests.

Mr. Lupton retains a substantial interest in the company and will continue to serve as a director. Mr. West will continue as general manager. Other officers of the company are: J. B. Frierson, Jr., vice-president and manager of sales; Quay T. Morgan, secretary; Arthur K. Johnson, treasurer; Peter F. O'Neill, superintendent of mercerizing department; W. N. Thomas, superintendent of the spinning department.

Directors are: Carter Lupton, Morrow Chamberlain, George R. West, Jr., Edward Finday, S. K. Johnston, F. W. Lupton, J. H. Davenport, Budkett Miller, C. S. Steward, J. B. Frierson, Jr., and Z. C. Patten.

BURLINGTON, N. C.—With the sale of his Whitehead and Mohawk Hosiery Mills to May Hosiery Mills, Inc., R. H. Whitehead, who was secretary and treasurer of the two mills, retired this week. W. H. May, president of May Hosiery Mills, said that his corporation contemplates the operation of the two plants with their personnel as long as it may be done "on a profitable basis." The business will go on as the Whitehead Hosiery Mills, for the present time. The principal executives offices will be combined with the May offices.

Mr. Whitehead said that he disposed of his plants at some personal sacrifice to insure their continuation as operating units. He refused an offer that, if accepted, would have resulted in the liquidation of the business and the loss of work to approximately 200 employees, he said.

Mr. Whitehead founded the Whitehead Hosiery Mills in 1907, starting with a battery of thirty machines. Two hundred machines were in operation when the sale was concluded.

GREENVILLES, S. C.—Another Greenville mill has announced its Christmas schedule, indicating that the majority of the plants hereabouts will be closed December 24th and 25th and will operate the following Saturday, losing only one day from operation.

Officials of Dunean Mills announced Wednesday that this schedule would be followed. Judson Mill recently announced that that mill would observe those holidays. This schedule will give workers four consecutive free days, as the mills will close December 21st for the two-day week-end holiday.

There had been some talk that mills of the section might close for a week during Christmas but the plan has not materialized. It was understood some of the manufacturers were in favor of this course but would not institute it unless assured that the majority of the other mills would follow suit. There at least seems to be no likelihood of any curtailment before the Christmas holidays, although manufacturers have indicated limited operations would be necessary unless conditions in the industry improve materially.

*Believe It or Not*

Our prices have  
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Get our new prices.

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**MATERIALS AND PROCESSES**

for

**SILK, RAYON, AND FINE COTTONS**

■ ■ ■ ■ ■

*Southern Representative,*

**EUGENE J. ADAMS**

TERRACE APTS.

ANDERSON, S. C.

## Export and Import Problems of the Cotton Textile Industry

(Continued from Page 4)

complicated one, inasmuch as supporting evidence must be obtained from representative grey goods manufacturers as well as from finishers of these fabrics. Detailed questionnaires have been sent out to a group of grey goods mills and to finishers, and as soon as answers are received, it will be possible to prepare the case for submission to Washington.

There is also the case for the manufacturers of fishnets, important customers of our carded yarn mills. The fish-net group has been particularly hard hit, both on the Pacific Coast by large importations from Japan and on the Atlantic Coast and the Great Lakes by large importations from Holland, Germany, and other European countries. This case is nearing completion and the Institute hopes it will be ready for submission to Washington within the next two or three weeks.

In addition to the above, we are frequently hearing of other threats to our domestic markets. For instance, the manufacturers of terry cloth robes recently inquired what

protection, if any, could be obtained for their industry. We are also beginning to hear rumors about sales in this market of imported colored goods. Up to this time, it has been impossible to obtain anything sufficiently definite to justify complaint, but this development is being watched carefully.

In addition to the handling of complaints about foreign goods entering our domestic market over present tariff barriers, it is also necessary to oppose any attempts to lower our present tariffs on textiles through the reciprocal trade agreements which are now being negotiated. To date only one such treaty has been concluded—the Cuban treaty; but hearings have been held in connection with proposed treaties with Haiti, Colombia, Brazil, five Central American countries, Belgium, Sweden and Spain, and a hearing on a proposed pact with Switzerland is scheduled. Of these, it is only treaties with the European countries which need cause us concern from an import standpoint, and so far, I am happy to report, with the exception of the German situation, there is no indication that our domestic textile manufacturers will be adversely affected by these negotiations. In fact, an important Government official, in recently assuring one of our members that the new treaty program will in no way open our domestic textile markets to increased foreign competition, said:

"The treaty-making agencies agree, as does everyone else, that our present textile capacity is more than adequate for our own needs and that in consequence no concessions will be made in the form of tariff reductions, except possibly in connection with those novelty lines which are not produced in substantial quantity in the United States. Every effort is of course being made to gain such concessions from foreign countries as will make possible an increase in our textile exports. In this connection it is sad to relate that a surprisingly large number of countries have become almost self-sufficient or entirely so in the matter of textile production."

As to both exports and imports, it is our intention to keep you informed through the Institute as various plans develop. We ask that you, in turn, communicate with your congressmen, with a specific request when you know what is needed, or in a general way, to keep our problems constantly before them.

### Sales Agents for Excell Mfg. Co.

Taylor, Clapp & Beall, Brown & Serocke Department, have been appointed sole selling agent for Excell Manufacturing Company, Lincolnton, N. C., producers of dobby crinkled bedspreads. This rounds out the spread range of the organization, being in addition to the candlewicks and woven jacquards. Spring lines are now in preparation.



**BAHNSON HUMIDIFIERS**

All textile mills are being forced to check manufacturing costs more closely than ever before. An inadequate or obsolete humidifying system will prevent a mill from securing good production. The NEW BAHNSON SYSTEM is saving money for leading mills all over the world.

Write for Details

**THE BAHNSON CO.**  
Winston-Salem, N. C.



Manufacturers and Repairers of  
**COTTON MILL BRUSHES**

Write for Prices and Estimates.

**GASTONIA BRUSH CO.**  
Gastonia, N. C.

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**TOPS RECLOTHED**

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For Prompt Service send your Top Flats to be reclothed and your Lickerins to be rewound to our nearest factory. We use our own special point hardened lickerin wire.

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216 Central Ave., S.W., Atlanta, Ga.  
Textile Supply Co., Texas Representative, Dallas, Texas





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## Accused of Code Violation

Citation to the NRA Compliance Division of two mills for alleged violation of the Cotton Textile Code was announced by the Cotton Textile Code Authority.

In one of the cases, the St. Pauls Cotton Mills, St. Pauls, N. C., it is charged, has been paying many of its operatives \$4 of the \$12 weekly minimum wage, to which they are entitled

under the code, in preferred stock of the company.

The Texas Gauze Mills, New Braunfels, Tex., was cited to NRA Compliance Division because of the report to the Code Authority that the mill management made the purchase of at least one share of preferred stock a requisite of employment. In similar cases arising under another code, NRA has ruled that coercion of employees to buy stock is a code violation.

WANTED—Salesman North and South Carolina, preferably with weaving experience who can produce business on staple manufactured article used by all weaving mills. Give full information regarding qualifications. Address Box 1982, Atlanta, Georgia..

WANTED—Cloth Room. Can get more first quality goods out of production that buyers will accept than the average man. Good references. Address THOS. Care Textile Bulletin.

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Holiday Travel Bargains**

Greatly reduced round trip fares to all points on Southern Railway System, also to points in the Southeastern States, including Washington, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Memphis and New Orleans.

### Travel Fares

1½c per mile for each mile traveled one-way and round trip coach tickets.

2c per mile for each mile traveled, return limit 15 days. Good in sleeping cars on payment Pullman charge for space occupied.

2½c per mile for each mile traveled, return limit six months. Good in sleeping cars on payment Pullman charge for space occupied.

3c per mile one-way tickets good in sleeping cars on payment of Pullman charge for space occupied.

### No Surcharge

Modern Coaches Convenient Schedules

Visit your friends and home folks during the holidays

Special round trip holiday fares to Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York and other points in the East and West. Tickets on sale December 19th, 20th, 21st, 22nd, 23rd, 24th, 27th, 28th, 29th, 30th and 31st, 1934. Also on December 15th, 1934, and January 1st, 1935, for trains scheduled to leave original starting point not later than 12:10 P. M. Final return limit January 10th, 1935.

**Ask Ticket Agents**

**R. H. GRAHAM**  
Division Passenger Agent  
CHARLOTTE, N. C.

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### Wellington, Sears Company

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Philadelphia

Chicago

Atlanta

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Lower Costs



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Check results on your own frames with a sample supply of Circle-D's. We will send them FREE.

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Hemlock 2743

137 So. Marietta St.  
Gastonia, N. C.  
Tel.—247

## COTTON GOODS

New York.—Although sales of cotton goods were not as large as during the preceding week, the total volume was substantial. Mills were encouraged at the continued interest shown by buyers and the outlook for the first half of the year is very much improved. Business done this month has already carried well past the period when seasonal dullness usually develops.

Narrow sheetings and other coarse yarn gray goods were more active than print cloths, but there were continued indications of a good potential interest in forward deliveries of the latter group which was arrested by hesitation to pay recent advances.

Twills and other clothing goods hardened under the fair buying activities of converters who are anticipating a decided improvement in spring garment-trade demand. Directly tied up with this business was a persistence of moderate activity in rayon twills, which are now well sold ahead by the majority of makers.

Advances of a cent a yard were paid for limited quantities of the rayon twills, increases which were occasioned by the 2 to 3 cents per pound rise in viscose process yarns which featured the week in synthetic textiles. The staple 39-inch taffetas were moved up ½-cent per yard under this influence; while at first hesitating, some buyers paid this advance also, although only in a limited way.

Some fair sales of 80x60 carded broadcloths developed at 7¼c, both for quick and later shipments. On 100x60s some scattered trading was reported at 9¾, although no large quantities were involved. The 112x60s were firm at 9¾c, at which some sales were booked.

The firm tone which has prevailed throughout the week in fine goods brought moderate business in some constructions, but buyers were unwilling as yet to commit themselves on large quantities at the higher prices which now rule.

Print cloths, 27-in., 64x60s	4¾
Print cloths, 28-in., 64x60s	4⅞
Gray goods, 38½-in., 64x60s	6⅞
Gray goods, 39-in., 80x80s	8⅞
Gray goods, 39-in., 68x72s	7⅞
Brown sheetings, 3-yard	9¾
Brown sheetings, standard	10½
Tickings, 8-ounce	19
Denims	15
Dress gingham	16½
Brown sheetings, 4-yard, 56x60	8¼
Staple gingham	9½
Standard prints	7½
YARNS	—p

J. P. STEVENS & CO., Inc.

*Selling Agents*

40-46 LEONARD ST., NEW YORK



## YARN MARKET

Philadelphia, Pa.—Although sales of yarns this month have run well ahead of trade expectations and prices have made some advance, spinners are still very much dissatisfied over the current quotations. Further progress toward better prices is being made slowly. Fewer yarns are being offered at very low prices and there appears to be a general tightening of the price situation.

Spinners give indications of inability to avoid losses on sales. The potential over-production of the industry is such that efforts to reduce accumulating stocks leads to cutting quotations on contracts. The suggestion that spindles be locked either all-year around of during quiet trading periods is evidently taken with a grain of scepticism as a cure for the too low prices at which yarn is sold.

Business placed during the week was derived from consumers in various industries. These included mainly the weaving section, knitters covering on a number of smaller to larger lots, after which there was purchasing on the part of the insulating, braiding and insulating divisions.

Sales of combed peeler yarns are reported by several of the leading distributors here to be running ahead of last month, and substantially ahead of a year ago. Prices continue gradually to stiffen. Some sources of sale yarns have lately taken an independent attitude and refuse to negotiate over inquiries relayed to them, in which consumers indicate limits the spinners deem are too low. In explanation, it is said on behalf of these spinners that instead of accepting business now at prices which are unprofitable, it is better for them to wait until January, as they feel sure they can book a satisfactory volume of orders next month at prices which, at least, will be no lower than they are today.

Mercerizers have been booking new orders at a slightly more active rate, but the main reason they have had to come into the market for gray yarns is they are securing the best specifications on running contracts for months, causing them to consume gray yarn in larger poundage than they had expected.

Southern Single Warps		28s		34	
10s	27	30s	34 1/2	35	
12s	27 1/2	40s	41	42	
14s	28	40s ex	43	44	
16s	28 1/2	50s	50		
20s	29 1/2	Duck Yarns, 3, 4 and 5-Ply			
26s	32 1/2	8s	27		
30s	34 1/2	10s	27 1/2		
40s	40 - 41	12s	28		
Southern Single Skeins		16s	29		
8s	26 1/2	20s	30		
10s	27	Carpet Yarns			
12s	27 1/2	Tinged carpets, 8s, 3			
14s	28	and 4-ply			
20s	29 1/2	Colored strips, 8s, 3			
26s	32 1/2	and 4-ply			
30s	34 1/2	White carpets, 8s, 3			
36s	38	and 4-ply			
40s	40 - 41	Part Waste Insulating Yarns			
Southern Two-Ply Chain Warps		8s, 1-ply	22		
8s	27	8s, 2, 3 and 4-ply	22 1/2		
10s	27 1/2	10s, 2, 3 and 4-ply	23 - 23 1/2		
12s	28	12s, 2-ply	24		
16s	29	16s, 2-ply	27		
20s	30	20s, 2-ply	28 1/2		
24s	32	30s, 2-ply	34		
26s	33	36s, 2-ply	38		
28s	34	Southern Frame Cones			
30s	34 1/2	8s	26 1/2		
30s ex.	35 1/2 - 36 1/2	10s	27		
40s	41 - 42	12s	27 1/2		
Southern Two-Ply Skeins		14s	28		
8s	27	16s	28 1/2		
10s	27 1/2	18s	29		
12s	28	20s	29 1/2		
14s	28 1/2	22s	30 1/2		
16s	29	24s	31 1/2		
20s	29 1/2 - 30	26s	32 1/2		
24s	32	28s	33 1/2		
26s	33	30s	34 1/2		
		40s	41		

## WENTWORTH

### Double Duty Travelers

Last Longer, Make Stronger Yarn, Run Clear, Preserves the SPINNING RING. The greatest improvement entering the spinning room since the advent of the HIGH SPEED SPINDLE.

Manufactured only by the

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Providence, R. I.

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Reg. U. S. P. O.



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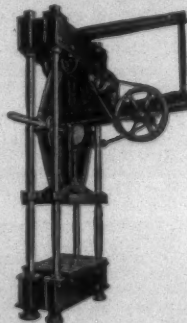
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## SOUTHERN SOURCES OF SUPPLY

### for Equipment, Parts, Materials, Service

*Following are the addresses of Southern plants, warehouses, offices, and representatives of manufacturers of textile equipment and supplies who advertise regularly in TEXTILE BULLETIN. We realize that operating executives are frequently in urgent need of information, service, equipment, parts and materials, and believe this guide will prove of real value to our subscribers.*

Adolf Bobbin Co., Kearny, N. J. Sou. Reps., J. Alfred Lechler, 210 1/2 E. 7th St., Charlotte, N. C.; L. S. Ligon, Greenville, S. C.

Allis-Chalmers Mfg. Co., Milwaukee, Wis. Sou. Sales Offices: Atlanta, Ga., Healey Bldg., Berrien Moore, Mgr.; Baltimore, Md., Lexington Bldg., A. T. Jacobson, Mgr.; Birmingham, Ala., Webb Crawford Bldg., John J. Greagan, Mgr.; Charlotte, N. C., Johnston Bldg., William Parker, Mgr.; Chattanooga, Tenn., Tennessee Electric Power Bldg., D. S. Kerr, Mgr.; Cincinnati, O., First National Bank Bldg., W. G. May, Mgr.; Dallas, Tex., Santa Fe Bldg., E. W. Burbank, Mgr.; Houston, Tex., Shell Bldg., K. P. Ribble, Mgr.; New Orleans, La., Canal Bank Bldg., F. W. Stevens, Mgr.; Richmond, Va., Electric Bldg., C. L. Crosby, Mgr.; St. Louis, Mo., Railway Exchange Bldg., C. L. Orth, Mgr.; San Antonio, Tex., Frost National Bank Bldg., Earl R. Hury, Mgr.; Tampa, Fla., 415 Hampton St., H. C. Flanagan, Mgr.; Tulsa, Okla., 18 North Guthrie St., D. M. McCarrar, Mgr.; Washington, D. C., Southern Bldg., H. C. Hood, Mgr.

American Cyanamid & Chemical Corp., 30 Rockefeller Plaza, New York City. Sou. Office and Warehouse, 301 E. 7th St., Charlotte, N. C.; Paul Haddock, Sou. Mgr.

American Enka Corp., 271 Church St., New York City. Sou. Rep., R. J. Mebane, Asheville, N. C.

Arnold, Hoffman & Co., Inc., Providence, R. I. Sou. Office, Independence Bldg., Charlotte, N. C. Sou. Mgr., Frank W. Johnson, Charlotte, N. C. Sou. Reps., Harold T. Buck, 511 Pershing Point Apts., Atlanta, Ga.; R. A. Singleton, R. 5, Box 128, Dallas, Tex.; R. E. Buck, Jr., 216 Tindel Ave., Greenville, S. C.; P. Dupree Johnson, Box 2197, Atlanta, Ga.

Ashworth Bros., Inc., Charlotte, N. C. Sou. Offices, 44-A Norwood Place, Greenville, S. C.; 215 Central Ave., S. W., Atlanta, Ga. Texas Rep., Textile Supply Co., Dallas, Tex.

Atlanta Brush Co., Atlanta, Ga. T. C. Perkins, Pres. and Treas.; Howard E. Cook, Vice-Pres.; M. D. Tinney, Sec.; Geo. B. Snow, Rep. Carolinas and Virginia; William C. Perkins, Rep. Georgia and Alabama.

Atlanta Harness & Reed Mfg. Co., Atlanta, Ga. A. P. Robert and G. P. Carmichael, Atlanta Office. Sou. Reps.: Ala. and Ga., D. K. Shannon, Atlanta Office; Carolinas and Va., W. T. Smith, P. O. Box 349, Greenville, S. C.

Atwood Machine Co., Stonington, Conn. Sou. Office, 419 Johnston Bldg., Charlotte, N. C., Fred Salls.

Barber-Colman Co., Rockford, Ill. Sou. Office, 31 W. McBee Ave., Greenville, S. C.; J. H. Spencer, Mgr.

Berne, Scrymser Co., 17 Battery Place, New York City. Sou. Reps., H. L. Slevier, P. O. Box 240, Charlotte, N. C.; W. B. Uhler, 608 Palmetto St., Spartanburg, S. C.; R. C. Young, Jefferson Apts., Charlotte, N. C.

Brown Co., David, Lawrence, Mass. Sou. Reps., Ralph Gossett, Woodside Bldg., Greenville, S. C.; William J. Moore, Woodside Bldg., Greenville, S. C.; Belton C. Plowden, Griffin, Ga.; Gastonia Mill Supply Co., Gastonia, N. C.; Russell A. Singleton, Dallas, Tex.; S. Frank Jones, 209 Johnston Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.; J. Richards Plowden, 421 10th Ave., West, Birmingham, Ala.

Brown & Co., D. P., Philadelphia, Pa. Sou. Rep., N. W. Pyle, Box 834, Charlotte, N. C.

Breuer Electric Mfg. Co., 852 Blackhawk St., Chicago, Ill. N. C. and S. C. Rep., Engineering Sales Co., 601 Builders' Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.

Butterworth & Sons Co., H. W., Philadelphia, Pa. Sou. Office, Johnston Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.; J. Hill Zahn, Mgr.

Campbell & Co., John, 75 Hudson St., New York City. Sou. Reps., M. L. Kirby, P. O. Box 432, West Point, Ga.; Mike A. Stough, P. O. Box 701, Charlotte, N. C.; A. Max Browning, Hillsboro, N. C.

Carolina Rubber Co., Salisbury, N. C. Carolina Steel & Iron Co., Greensboro, N. C.

Charlotte Chemical Laboratories, Inc., Charlotte, N. C.

Ciba Co., Inc., Greenwich and Morton St., New York City. Sou. Offices, 519 E. Washington St., Greensboro, N. C.; Greenville, S. C.

Clements Mfg. Co., 6650 S. Narragansett Ave., Chicago, Ill. Sou. Rep., W. F. Delaney, 219 Mutual Bldg., Richmond, Va.

Clinton Co., Clinton, Iowa. Sou. Offices, Clinton Sales Co., Greenville, S. C.; Byrd Miller, Sou. Rep.; Atlanta Office, 223 Spring St., S. W., Box 466, Luther Knowles, Jr., Sou. Rep.; Charlotte, N. C., Luther Knowles, Sr., Sou. Rep.; headquarters at Charlotte Hotel.

Corn Products Refining Co., 17 Battery Place, New York City. Sou. Office, Corn Products Sales Co., Greenville, S. C. Stocks carried at convenient points.

Dary Ring Traveler Co., Taunton, Mass. Sou. Rep., John E. Humphries, P. O. Box 843, Greenville, S. C.; Chas. L. Ashley, P. O. Box 720, Atlanta, Ga.

Detroit Stoker Co., Detroit, Mich. Sou. Dist. Rep., Wm. W. Moore, Charlotte Electric Repair Co., Charlotte, N. C.

Dillard Paper Co., Greensboro, N. C., Greenville, S. C. Sou. Reps., E. B. Spencer, Box 681, Charlotte, N. C.; M. C. Gunn, Box 215, Lynchburg, Va.

Draper Corporation, Hopedale, Mass. Sou. Rep., E. N. Darrin, Vice-Pres.; Sou. Offices and Warehouse, 242 Forsyth St., S. W., Atlanta, Ga.; W. M. Mitchell, Spartanburg, S. C.; Clare H. Draper, Jr.

DuPont de Nemours & Co., Inc., E. I., Wilmington, Del. John L. Dabbs, Mgr.; D. C. Newman, Asst. Mgr.; E. P. Davidson, Asst. Mgr.—Technical. Sou. Warehouses, 302 W. First St., Charlotte, N. C. Reps., L. E. Green, H. B. Constable, W. R. Ivey, Charlotte Office; J. D. Sandridge, W. M. Hunt, 1031 Jefferson Standard Bldg., Greensboro, N. C.; B. R. Dabbs, John L. Dabbs, Jr., 715 Providence Bldg., Chattanooga, Tenn.; R. D. Sloan, Amanda Apt., Greenville, S. C.; J. M. Howard, 135 S. Spring St., Concord, N. C.; W. F. Crayton, Dimon Court Apt., Columbus, Ga.; J. A. Franklin, Augusta, Ga.; Tom Taylor, Newnan, Ga.

Eaton, Paul B., 213 Johnston Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.

Emmons Loom Harness Co., Lawrence, Mass. Sou. Rep., George F. Bahan, P. O. Box 581, Charlotte, N. C.

Engineering Sales Co., 601 Builders' Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.

Esterline-Angus Co., Indianapolis, Ind. Sou. Reps., Ga. Fla., Ala.—Walter V. Gearhart Co., 301 Volunteer Bldg., Atlanta, Ga.; N. C., S. C., Va.—E. H. Gilliam, 1000 W. Morehead St., Charlotte, N. C.

Firth-Smith Co., 161 Devonshire St., Boston, Mass. Sou. Rep., Wm. B. Walker, Jalong, N. C.

Gastonia Brush Co., Gastonia, N. C. C. E. Honerutt, Mgr.

Gates Rubber Co., Denver, Colo. N. C. Rep., Engineering Sales Co., 601 Builders' Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.

General Dyestuff Corp., 230 Fifth Ave., New York City. Sou. Office and Warehouse, 1101 S. Blvd., Charlotte, N. C.; B. A. Stigen, Mgr.

General Electric Co., Schenectady, N. Y. Sou. Sales Offices and Warehouses, Atlanta, Ga. E. H. Ginn, Dist. Mgr.; Charleston, W. Va., W. L. Alston, Mgr.; Charlotte, N. C., E. P. Coles, Mgr.; Dallas, Tex., L. T. Blaisdell, Dist. Mgr.; Houston, Tex., E. M. Wise, W. O'Hara, Mgr.; Oklahoma City, Okla., F. D. Hathway, B. F. Dunlap, Mgrs. Sou. Sales Offices, Birmingham, Ala., R. T. Brooke, Mgr.; Chattanooga, Tenn., W. O. McKlinney, Mgr.; Ft. Worth, Tex., A. H. Keen, Mgr.; Knoxville, Tenn., A. B. Cox, Mgr.; Louisville, Ky., E. B. Myrick, Mgr.; Memphis, Tenn., G. O. McFarlane, Mgr.; Nashville, Tenn., J. H. Barksdale, Mgr.; New Orleans, La., B. Willard, Mgr.; Richmond, Va., J. W. Hicklin, Mgr.; San Antonio, Tex., I. A. Uhr, Mgr.; Sou. Service Shops, Atlanta, Ga.; W. J. Selbert, Mgr.; Dallas, Tex., W. F. Kaston, Mgr.; Houston, Tex., F. C. Bunker, Mgr.

General Electric Vapor Lamp Co., Hoboken, N. J. Sou. Reps., Frank E. Keener, 187 Spring St., N. W., Atlanta, Ga.; C. N. Knapp, Commercial Bank Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.

Goodrich, B. F., Rubber Co., The, 200 S. Brevard St., Charlotte, N. C.

Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co., Inc., The, Akron, O. Sou. Reps., W. C. Killick, 205-207 E. 7th St., Charlotte, N. C.; P. B. Eckels, 141 N. Myrtle Ave., Jacksonville, Fla.; Boyd Arthur, 713-715 Linden Ave., Memphis, Tenn.; T. F. Stringer, 500-6 N. Carrollton Ave., New Orleans, La.; E. M. Champion, 709-11 Spring St., Shreveport, La.; Paul Stevens, 1609-11 First Ave., N. Birmingham, Ala.; B. S. Parker, Jr., Cor. W. Jackson and Oak Sts., Knoxville, Tenn.; E. W. Sanders, 209 E. Broadway, Louisville, Ky.; H. R. Zierach, 1225-31 W. Broad St., Richmond, Va.; J. C. Pye, 191-199 Marietta St., Atlanta, Ga.

Grasselli Chemical Co., Cleveland, Ohio. Sou. Office and Warehouse, 302 W. First St., Charlotte, N. C.

Graton & Knight Co., Worcester, Mass. Sales Reps.: R. W. Davis, Graton & Knight Co., 313 Vine St., Philadelphia, Pa.; D. A. Ahlstrand, 1271 N. Morningside Drive, Atlanta, Ga.; D. P. Gordon, Graton & Knight Co., 115 S. 11th St., St. Louis, Mo.; O. D. Landis, 1709 Springdale Ave., Charlotte, N. C.; D. J. Moore, 1286 Overton Park, Memphis, Tenn.; H. L. Cook, Graton & Knight Co., 2615 Commerce St., Dallas, Tex. Jobbers: Alabama Machinery & Supply Co., Montgomery, Ala.; McGowin-Lyons Hdw. & Supply Co., Mobile, Ala.; C. C. Anderson, 301 Woodside Bldg., Annex, Greenville, S. C.; Cameron & Barkley Co., Charleston, S. C.; Cameron & Barkley Co., Jacksonville, Fla.; Cameron & Barkley Co., Miami, Fla.; Cameron & Barkley Co., Tampa, Fla.; Smith-Courtney Co., Richmond, Va.; Taylor-Parker Inc., Norfolk, Va.; Battery Machinery Co., Rome, Ga.; Columbus Iron Works, Columbus, Ga.; Fulton Supply Co., Atlanta, Ga.; Dallas Belting Co., Dallas, Tex.; Textile Supply Co., Dallas, Tex.; Textile Mill Supply Co., Charlotte, N. C.; Keith-Simmons Co., Nashville, Tenn.; Lewis Supply Co., Memphis, Tenn.; Lewis Supply Co., Helena, Ark.; Southern Supply Co., Jackson, Tenn.; E. D. Morton & Co., Louisville, Ky.; Standard Supply & Hdw. Co., New Orleans, La.

Greensboro Loom Reed Co., Greensboro, N. C. Geo. A. McFetters, Mgr. Sales Rep., Geo. H. Batchelor, Phone 2-3034, Greensboro, N. C.

Hart Products Corp., 1440 Broadway, New York City. Sou. Reps., Samuel Lehrer, Box 234, Spartanburg, S. C.; O. T. Daniel, Textile Supply Co., 30 N. Market St., Dallas, Tex.

H & B American Machine Co., Pawtucket, R. I. Sou. Office, 815 The Citizens and Southern National Bank Bldg., Atlanta, Ga.; J. C. Martin, Agt. Rockingham, N. C.; Fred Dickinson.

Hermas Machine Co., Hawthorne, N. J. Sou. Rep., Carolina Specialty Co., P. O. Box 520, Charlotte, N. C.

Houghton & Co., E. F., 240 W. Somerset St., Philadelphia, Pa. Sou. Sales Mgr., W. H. Brinkley, 1410 First National Bank Bldg., Charlotte, N. C. Sou. Reps., Walter Andrew, 1306 Court Square Bldg., Baltimore, Md.; C. L. Elgert, 1306 Court Square Bldg., Baltimore, Md.; J. E. Davidson, 2401 Maplewood Ave., Richmond, Va.; E. R. Holt, 1410 First National Bank Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.; C. B. Kinney, 1410 First National Bank Bldg., Charlotte,



N. C.: D. O. Wylls, 1410 First National Bank Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.; J. J. Reilly, 2855 Peachtree, Apt. No. 45, Atlanta, Ga.; James A. Britain, 722 27th Place South, Birmingham, Ala.; J. W. Byrnes, 333 St. Charles St., New Orleans, La.; B. E. Dodd, 333 St. Charles St., New Orleans, La.

Houghton Wool Co., 253 Summer St., Boston, Mass. Sou. Rep., Jas. E. Taylor, P. O. Box 504, Charlotte, N. C.

Howard Bros. Mfg. Co., Worcester, Mass. Sou. Office and Plant, 244 Forsyth St., S. W., Atlanta, Ga.; Guy L. Melchor, Mgr., Sou. Reps., E. M. Terryberry, 208 Embassy Apts., 1613 Harvard St., Washington, D. C.; Guy L. Melchor, Jr., Atlanta Office.

Hygroilt, Inc., Kearny, N. J. Sou. Reps., J. Alfred Lechler, 2107 E. 7th St., Charlotte, N. C.; Belton C. Plowden, Griffin, Ga.; L. S. Ligon, Greenville, S. C.

Industrial Rayon Corp., Cleveland, Ohio. Sou. Reps., J. H. Mason, P. O. Box 897, Greensboro, N. C.; Bruce Griffin, 1128 Elizabeth Ave., Charlotte, N. C.; W. L. Jackson, 920 Provident Bldg., Chattanooga, Tenn.

Jacobs Mfg. Co., E. H., Danielson, Conn. Sou. Rep., W. Irving Bullard, Treas., Charlotte, N. C. Mgr. Sou. Service Dept., S. B. Henderson, Greer, S. C.; Sou. Distributors, Odell Mill Supply Co., Greensboro, N. C.; Textile Mill Supply Co., and Charlotte Supply Co., Charlotte, N. C.; Gastonia Mill Supply Co., Gastonia, N. C.; Shelby Supply Co., Shelby, N. C.; Sullivan Hdw. Co., Anderson, S. C.; Montgomery & Crawford, Spartanburg, S. C.; Industrial Supply Co., Clinton, S. C.; Carolina Supply Co., Greenville, S. C.; Southern Belting Co., Atlanta, Ga.; Greenville Textile Mill Supply Co., Greenville, S. C.; and Atlanta, Ga.; Young & Vann Supply Co., Birmingham, Ala.; Waters-Garland Co., Louisville, Ky.

Johnson, Chas. B., Paterson, N. J. Sou. Rep., Carolina Specialty Co., Charlotte, N. C.

Keever Starch Co., Columbus, O. Sou. Office, 1200 Woodside Bldg., Greenville, S. C.; Daniel H. Wallace, Sou. Agt. Sou. Warehouses, Greenville, S. C., Charlotte, N. C., Burlington, N. C. Sou. Rep., Claude B. Iler, P. O. Box 1833, Greenville, S. C.; Luke J. Castile, 516 N. Church St., Charlotte, N. C.; F. M. Wallace, 2027 Morris Ave., Birmingham, Ala.

Kewanee Machinery & Conveyor Co., Kewanee, Ill. N. C. and S. C. Rep., Engineering Sales Co., 601 Builders Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.

Lyon Metal Products, Inc., Eurora, Ill. N. C. and S. C. Rep., Engineering Sales Co., 601 Builders Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.

Manhattan Rubber Mfg. Div. of Raybestos-Manhattan, Inc., Passaic, N. J. Sou. Offices and Reps., The Manhattan Rubber Mfg. Div., 1108 N. Fifth Ave., Birmingham, Ala.; Alabama-Anniston, Anniston Hdw. Co.; Birmingham, Crandall Eng. Co. (Special Agent); Birmingham, Long-Lewis Hdw. Co.; Gadsden, Gadsden Hdw. Co.; Huntsville, Noojin Hdw. & Supply Co.; Tuscaloosa, Allen & Jemison Co.; Montgomery, Teague Hdw. Co. Florida-Jacksonville, The Cameron & Barkley Co.; Tampa, The Cameron & Barkley Co.; Georgia-Atlanta, Amer. Machinery Co.; Columbus, A. H. Watson (Special Agent); Macon, Bibb Supply Co.; Savannah, D. DeTreville (Special Agent); Kentucky-Ashland, Ben Williamson & Co.; Harlan, Kentucky Mine Supply Co.; Louisville, Graft-Pelle Co. North Carolina-Asheville, T. S. Morrison & Co.; Charlotte, Charlotte Supply Co.; Durham, Dillon Supply Co.; Elizabeth City, Elizabeth City Iron Works & Supply Co.; Fayetteville, Huske Hwe. House; Goldsboro, Dewey Bros.; High Point, Kester Machinery Co., and Beeson Hwe. Co.; Lenoir, Bernhardt-Seagle Co.; Gastonia, Gastonia Belting Co.; Raleigh, Dillon Supply Co.; Wilmington, Wilmington Iron Works; Shelby, Shelby Supply Co.; Winston-Salem, Kester Machinery Co. South Carolina-Anderson, Sullivan Hdw. Co.; Charleston, The Cameron & Barkley Co.; Clinton, Industrial Supply Co.; Columbia, Columbia Supply Co.; Greenville, Sullivan Hdw. Co.; Sumter, Sumter Machinery Co.; Spartanburg, Montgomery & Crawford; Tennessee-Chattanooga, Chattanooga Belting & Supply Co.; Johnson City, Summers Hdw. Co.; Knoxville, W. J. Savage Co.; Nashville, Buford Bros., Inc. Salesmen, E. H. Olney, 101 Gertrude St., Alta Vista Apts., Knoxville, Tenn.; C. F. Shook, Jr., 1021 North 10th St., Birmingham, Ala.; B. C. Nabers, 2519 11th Place S., Birmingham, Ala.; R. T. Rutherford, 1313 Harding Place, Charlotte, N. C.

Maxwell Bros., Inc., 2300 S. Morgan St., Chicago, Ill. Sou. Reps., C. R. Miller, Sr., and C. R. Miller, Jr., Macon, Ga.; C. B. Ashbrook and H. Ellis, Jasper, Fla. Sou. Offices and Plants at Macon and Jasper.

National Oil Products Co., Harrison, N. J. Sou. Reps., R. B. Macintyre, 801 E. Blvd., Charlotte, N. C.; G. H. Small, 799 Argonne Ave., N. E., Atlanta, Ga. Warehouse, Chattanooga, Tenn.

National Ring Traveler Co., 257 W. Exchange St., Providence, R. I. Sou. Office and Warehouse, 131 W. First St., Charlotte, N. C. Sou. Agt., C. D. Taylor, Gaffney, S. C. Sou. Reps., L. E. Taylor, Box 272, Atlanta, Ga.; Otto Pratt, Gaffney, S. C.; H. B. Askew, Box 272, Atlanta, Ga.

Neumann & Co., R., Hoboken, N. J. Direct Factory Rep., Greenville Belting Co., Greenville, S. C.

New Departure Bearing Co., Bristol, Conn. Sou. Rep., E. W. Potter, 913 First Nat. Bk. Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.

N. Y. & N. J. Lubricant Co., 292 Madison Ave., New York City. Sou. Office, 601 Kingston Ave., Charlotte, N. C.; Lewis W. Thomason, Sou. Dist. Mgr. Sou. Warehouses, Charlotte, N. C.; Spartanburg, S. C.; New Orleans, La.; Atlanta, Ga.; Greenville, S. C.

Norma-Hoffman Bearings Corp., Stamford, Conn. Sou. Rep., E. W. Lawrence, 1841 Plaza, Charlotte, N. C.

Orleans Bobbin Works, Newport, Vt. N. C. and S. C. Rep., Engineering Sales Co., 601 Builders Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.

Osborn Mfg. Co., Materials Handling Div., 5401 Hamilton Ave., Cleveland, O. N. C. and S. C. Rep., Engineering Sales Co., 601 Builders Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.

Onyx Oil & Chemical Co., Jersey City, N. J. Sou. Rep., Edwin W. Klumph, 1716 Garden Terrace, Charlotte, N. C.

Perkins & Son, Inc., B. F., Holyoke, Mass.

Philadelphia Belting Co., High Point, N. C.; E. J. Payne, Mgr.

Rhoads & Sons, J. E., 35 N. Sixth St., Philadelphia, Pa. Factory and Tannery, Wilmington, Del.; Atlanta Store, C. R. Mitchell, Mgr.

Robinson & Son Co., Wm. C., Dock and Carolina Sts., Baltimore, Md. Sou. Office, Charlotte, N. C.; B. D. Heath, Sou. Mgr. Reps., Ben F. Houston, Charlotte, N. C.; Fred W. Smith, Charlotte, N. C.; H. J. Gregory, Charlotte, N. C.; A. R. Brand, Belmont, N. C.; Porter H. Brown, No. 6 Bellflower Circle, Chattanooga, Tenn.; Jasper M. Brown, Charlotte, N. C.; C. M. Greene, 1101 W. Market St., Greensboro, N. C.

Saco-Lowell Shops, 147 Milk St., Boston, Mass. Sou. Office and Repair Depot, Charlotte, N. C.; Walter W. Gayle, Sou. Agent; Branch Sou. Offices, Atlanta, Ga.; John L. Graves, Mgr.; Greenville, S. C.

Seydel Chemical Co., Jersey City, N. J. Sou. Rep., Harold P. Goller, Greenville, S. C.; Francis B. Boyer, Lowell, Mass.

Seydel-Woolley Co., 743 Rice St. N. W., Atlanta, Ga.

Sherwin-Williams Co., The, Cleveland, O. Sou. Reps., E. H. Stoger, 112 W. First St., Charlotte, N. C.; R. B. Olney, 155 E. Main St., Spartanburg, S. C.; W. O. Masten, 2308 S. Main St., Winston-Salem, N. C.; W. B. McLeod, 245 W. Freemason St., Norfolk, Va.; G. N. Jones, 207 Glascock St., Raleigh, N. C.; John Lambach, 233 Peachtree St., Atlanta, Ga.; D. S. Shimp, 3 Cummins St., Nashville, Tenn. Warehouses at Philadelphia, Charlotte, Spartanburg, Atlanta, Columbus, Nashville, Newark and Boston.

Sipp-Eastwood Corp., Paterson, N. J. Sou. Rep., Carolina Specialty Co., Charlotte, N. C.

Soluol Corp., 123 Georgia Ave., Providence, R. I. Sou. Rep., Eugene J. Adams, Terrace Apts., Anderson, S. C.

Sonoco Products Co., Hartsville, S. C. Southern Spindle & Flyer Co., Charlotte, N. C.

Southern Textile Banding Mill, Charlotte, N. C.

Standard Conveyor Co., N. St. Paul, Minn. N. C. and S. C. Rep., Engineering Sales Co., 601 Builders Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.

Stanley Works, The, New Britain, Conn. Sou. Office and Warehouse, 552 Murphy Ave., S. W., Atlanta, Ga.; H. C. Jones, Mgr.; Sou. Rep., Horace E. Black, P. O. Box 424, Charlotte, N. C.

Steel Heddle Mfg. Co., 2100 W. Allegheny Ave., Philadelphia, Pa. Sou. Office and Plant, 621 E. McFee Ave., Greenville, S. C.; H. E. Littlejohn, Mgr. Sou. Reps., W. O. Jones and C. W. Cain, Greenville Office.

Stein, Hall & Co., Inc., 235 Madison Ave., New York City. Sou. Office, Johnston Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.; Ira L. Griffin, Mgr.

Sterling Ring Traveler Co., 101 Lindsey St., Fall River, Mass. Sou. Rep., Geo. W. Walker, P. O. Box 78, Greenville, S. C.

Stewart Iron Works, Cincinnati, O. Sales Reps., Jasper C. Hutto, Box 43, Greensboro, N. C.; Peterson-Stewart Fence Construction Co., 241 Liberty St., Spartanburg, S. C.

Stone, Chas. H., Stone Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.

Stonhard Co., 401 N. Broad St., Philadelphia, Pa. W. E. Woodrow, Sou. Dist. Mgr., 552 Murphy Ave., S. W., Atlanta, Ga.

Terrell Machine Co., Charlotte, N. C. E. A. Terrell, Pres. and Mgr.

Textile-Finishing Machinery Co., Providence, R. I. Sou. Office, Johnston Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.

Textile Shops, The, Franklin St., Spartanburg, S. C. E. J. Eaddy, Sec. and Treas.

U. S. Bobbin & Shuttle Co., Manchester, N. H. Sou. Plants, Monticello, Ga. (Jordan Div.); Greenville, S. C.; Johnson City, Tenn. Sou. Reps., L. K. Jordan, Sales Mgr., Monticello, Ga.

Universal Winding Co., Providence, R. I. Sou. Offices, Charlotte, N. C.; Atlanta, Ga.

U. S. Ring Traveler Co., 159 Aborn St., Providence, R. I. Sou. Reps., William W. Vaughan, P. O. Box 792, Greenville, S. C.; Oliver B. Land, P. O. Box 153, Athens, Ga.

Veeder-Root Co., Inc., Hartford, Conn. Sou. Office, Room 1401 Woodside Bldg., Greenville, S. C.; Edwin Howard, Sou. Sales Mgr.

Victor Ring Traveler Co., Providence, R. I., with Southern office and stock room at 137 S. Marietta St., Gastonia, N. C. Also stock room in charge of B. F. Barnes, Jr., Mgr., 1133 Inverness Ave., N. E., Atlanta, Ga.

Viscose Co., Johnston Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.; Harry L. Dalton, Mgr.

WAK, Inc., Charlotte, N. C. W. A. Kennedy, Pres.; F. W. Warrington, field manager.

Whitin Machine Works, Whitinsville, Mass. Sou. Offices, Whitin Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.; W. H. Porcher and R. I. Dalton, Mgrs.; 1317 Healey Bldg., Atlanta, Ga. Sou. Reps., M. P. Thomas, Charlotte Office; I. D. Wingo and M. J. Bentley, Atlanta Office.

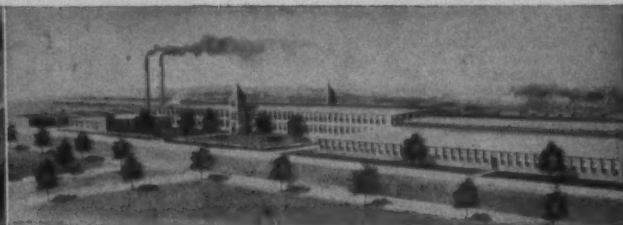
Whitinsville Spinning Ring Co., Whitinsville, Mass. Sou. Rep., W. L. Nicholson, 2119 Conniston Place, Charlotte, N. C.

Wolf, Jacques & Co., Passaic, N. J. Sou. Reps., C. R. Bruning, 1202 W. Market St., Greensboro, N. C.; Walter A. Wood Supply Co., 4517 Rossville Blvd., Chattanooga, Tenn.

## Union Leader Beats Board Bill

Kannapolis, N. C.—Conviction for beating a board bill automatically lifted a suspended sentence of two years for J. E. Murray, alleged agitator during the recent textile strike here this week.

Murray was sentenced to five months for the board bill charge. He had previously received a two-year suspended sentence in a Cabarus court on a charge of inciting to riot. A condition of the suspension was that Murray must not be seen inside the State for two years. Police Chief I. T. Chapman said that his apprehension here on the board bill charge puts the suspended sentence in effect. This means Murray must serve a total of two years and five months.



## Visiting The Mills

By Mrs. Ethel Thomas Dabbs (Aunt Becky)

### HIGH POINT, N. C.

#### COLLARDS AND MILK A CURE FOR PELLAGRA

Ten months ago the Health Department of this city went to work in a certain community where there were 42 active cases of pellagra. A nurse went into each of the 42 homes and preached the gospel of "milk and collards." Today there is not a single active case of pellagra in this community, and there have been no deaths from this disease.

The proper diet has long been recognized as a preventative, and in most cases it is a sure cure. The health department head says it is just a matter of proper food, and that pellagra can be stopped any time people will wake up to this fact.

We pass this on and hope other sufferers from this disease will try the remedy—milk and collards.

### COLUMBIA, S. C.

#### MAIN STREET BEAUTIFUL WITH CHRISTMAS DECORATIONS

Seven thousand colored bulbs artistically arranged in the shape of fans are over the street from the 1700 block to the State House, and with other adornments attractively arranged, make Main street an ever changing scene of beauty. "Snow covered" Christmas trees lighted with bulbs line the street on both sides. At the State House there is a magnificent fountain—"Fountain of the Gods"—which throws a mist, lighted brilliantly by rainbow colored spot lights in artistic perfection. One indeed feels the "Christ Spirit" surrounded by such beautiful reminders of the season.

Winnsboro, too, is beautifully decorated, with great festoons of colored lights and other Christmas attractions. There is something tremendously suggestive and spiritually uplifting in these decorations, and it is such a pity that any town should fail to carry out this lovely proclamation of a joyous season.

#### PACIFIC MILLS, HAMPTON DIVISION, HAS FOUR MILLS HERE—GRANBY, OLYMPIA, RICHLAND AND CAPITAL CITY

These mills have 208,324 spindles and 4,771 looms, according to Clarks' July Directory. The product is print cloths. W. P. Hamrick is general superintendent, J. O. Corn, superintendent, and S. W. Mimms, employment manager.

No one ever leaves here except "feet foremost." The

same officials and overseers have been on the job since the first time "Aunt Becky" made the rounds, and they all look just as young as ever.

#### GRANBY MILL

At Granby, S. G. Touchstone is overseer carding, G. W. Reynolds is second hand on first shift and "fixing to get married." Mr. Touchstone says he is apt to say "Mary" in answer to any question asked him. Mr. Touchstone is himself a widower, and it may be that the second hand could have told something on him if given a chance. A. C. Norton is second hand in carding on second shift.

John W. Robinson is overseer of spinning, and is a great admirer of our editor, Mr. David Clark. W. T. Coker, Jr., is second hand on first shift and J. H. Eubanks, on second shift spinning.

J. B. Fennell is overseer weaving; old "Father Time" doesn't do a thing to him. J. V. McNair and W. C. Mills are second hands in weaving, first shift; H. H. Brown and V. E. Holcomb, on second shift. J. L. Crossland, slasher foreman.

#### OLYMPIA MILL

This is the largest mill in the group. A new floor was being laid and new looms put in the weave room—or in part of it—and the weave room overseer too busy to be seen.

F. L. Drake, overseer carding, is an interesting conversationalist, and a man who possesses personal magnetism. He has been here a long time, which is proof of his efficiency. His room is always in nice order. His second hands are W. W. Sogree (a remarkably pleasant young man) on first shift, and W. M. Thomas, on second shift.

C. R. Riddle is overseer weaving; W. M. Chastine, C. R. Rogers and E. S. Galloway, second hands. On second shift, J. M. Lawhorn is overseer; E. S. Ember, C. W. Grant and L. W. Willis, second hands.

J. J. Lever is overseer, with E. T. Whitton, second hand on first, and L. D. Marsh, second hand on second shift. —. —. Bauknight in spooling.

#### RICHLAND MILL

This is the pretty little mill near the Southern depot. It is nice and clean and the work runs good. The musical "wreck, wrack," of the long rows of Draper looms, with work running so perfectly, almost made me wish for a weaver's uniform and outfit—and a job.

C. P. Hamrick, overseer carding and spinning, was out with a cold. Hope he has recovered and that I'll find him when I return after Christmas. J. C. Parker is second hand in carding and H. A. Shealey, in spinning on first shift; C. W. McLemore, second hand in carding, and B. O. Willis, in spinning, on second shift.



F. F. Mayers is overseer of weaving with E. T. Mayfield, second hand on first, and H. P. Lovett, on second shift. A. C. Boling is master mechanic.

C. D. Boling is general superintendent of power, and is almost a wizard electrician. I spent a night in his home once, and saw more electrical devices than I had ever dreamed of at that time.

#### CAPITAL CITY

This is the yarn mill—and the only mill in the group that has no weaving. W. R. Connelly is overseer carding and spinning, and is a very admirable gentleman. He has a quick step and an alert manner, a keen eye and pleasant personality.

On first shift Wade Hammond is second hand in carding and H. W. Story in spinning.

On second shift L. B. Brandon is second hand in carding and N. S. Kelley in spinning.

### CHESTER, S. C.

#### SPRINGS MILL—SPRINGSTEIN PLANT

This mill has been greatly improved since it became one of the Springs group. And how proud the town is to have it going again after a long stop. No man in the textile industry has spent more than Captain Elliott White Springs in improvements. Few could afford it even if they had been blessed with his vision or foresight.

All three mills in Chester now belong to the Springs group and have been modernized to the top notch. The best there is in machinery seems to be one of Captain Springs' hobbies. One wonders when he will ever stop making changes and additions—and probably his superintendents and overseers hope it will be soon, for they are truly busy people. But they all "swear by him," as the saying goes, and have the greatest admiration for him.

J. H. Sanders, superintendent, is a young man of pleasing personality and very efficient. When I was about to spell his name "Saunders," he said "Leave the U out, please, for only those who are rich spell it with that letter."

W. T. Creswell is overseer carding, assisted by J. T. Flynn on second shift. Mrs. Creswell is one of the nicest of housekeepers and every room in her home shows the "feminine touch" and artistic temperament of a real home maker.

C. M. Cranford is overseer spinning, assisted by H. P. Walker on second shift; O. E. Bishop and O. A. Mace are in charge of weaving. W. E. McGuire is master mechanic.

It was a real pleasure to visit this nice mill and to meet with the friendly people. Saw a number of pretty girls and some fine looking young men here.

#### SPRINGS MILL—EUREKA PLANT

This mill has been so enlarged and improved that those who have not seen it in a few years would not know it now. New warp spinning is now being installed.

A. H. Robbins, general manager, has been so busy he forgot to renew his subscription, and under the rules and regulations governing circulation, his name was dropped from our mailing list. But did it stay dropped? No indeed. After missing it two or three weeks he got busy looking into the matter and corrected it. Just couldn't do without the Textile Bulletin.

M. S. Hull, overseer weaving, was quarreling about his paper being stopped, too. Mr. Hull came near losing his

life last spring in an automobile wreck, but never gave up and that helped to pull him through. He walks with a stick yet, but is getting along so well he sometimes forgets which foot to hop on. Says he likes a whole lot of being dead, and we believe it.

S. M. Douglas, a section man in the spinning room, is one of our new subscribers.

The superintendent here is the son of the manager, and a mighty pleasant young gentleman.

### NEWBERRY, S. C.

#### COLUMBIA MILLS—L. C. SMITH, AGENT

There is always something interesting to learn here. For instance, Overseer J. C. Kirby, widower, has married a young wife and entertained the stork since I saw him two years ago. A fine girl, he says.

And there's Harold Bradshaw, a mill boy, who has a new reed repairing shop that is a credit to the town as well as to his business ability. Some folks think that "once a mill worker, always one." But from the cotton mills of the South, doctors, lawyers, preachers, school professors and teachers, musicians—instrumental and vocal—have gone out into the world and made good—also funeral directors and reed and harness repairers, and experts in our Southern cotton mills, and leading manufacturers have long been interested in having such talent developed.

"Come back after Christmas," I was asked, so look out for me, and be ready to sign on the dotted line—all who did not do so at this time.

C. R. Costner is overseer carding; J. W. Blume, overseer spinning; J. C. Kirby, overseer weaving; H. R. Duren, overseer cloth room; J. D. Porter, overseer twisting; W. C. Windham, master mechanic; Homer Wood, overseer "drayplex" room (whatever that is. It is a "new one" on me, and I don't know whether I've spelled it correctly or not.)

There is a lot I'd like to tell about New Brookland and the Columbia Mills, but will wait till my next visit—"After Christmas."

L. C. Smith, agent, is not responsible for the "L. C. Smith" typewriter and guns, but he is a live wire, all right. So is Superintendent John R. Hilton, who is the soul of courtesy, and one of our favorite mill executives.

### NEW BROOKLAND, S. C.

#### THE KENDALL CO.—MOLLOHON PLANT

At last I succeeded in cornering the plant manager, A. S. Paine, in his office, the first time I had seen him in years. On former calls, I had failed to locate him. I told the general manager, H. K. Hallett, of Charlotte, once, that his "Mr. Paine at Mollohon gave me a pain in the neck," for I never could get up with him. Mr. Hallett laughed and replied: "Well, when you do catch him, you'll feel well paid for past disappointments. He is a mighty fine and likable gentleman." And now I'm willing to agree with Mr. Hallett. W. P. Johnson is assistant manager.

L. A. Savage is overseer carding—and he is not a "savage" at all. D. F. Barnes, overseer spinning; J. H. Burgess, overseer weaving; J. E. McQuown, overseer cloth room; M. J. Mitchell, master mechanic.

Must go to Mollohon again "after Christmas," and then will try to give a newsy write-up.

## CLASSIFIED ADS.

**WANTED**—Head Draper Loomfixer; must be qualified in every way to handle Heavy Colored, Number Duck and Tire Fabrics. Give age, where have been employed and references. Address "Loomfixer," care Textile Bulletin.

**WANTED**—Position as superintendent or overseer by practical yarn mill man. Have been on present job as superintendent for past sixteen years. Personal reason for wanting to make change. Address "Practical," care Textile Bulletin.

### Cotton Consumption In November

Washington. — Cotton consumed during November was reported by the Census Bureau to have totalled 477,066 bales of lint, and 51,391 bales of linters, compared with 520,310 and 57,412 in October this year, and 475,247 and 57,310 in November last year.

#### FOR SALE

Machinery and equipment of a large seamless hosiery mill. Scott & Williams, Banner, Wildman, etc., knitters and ribbers and balancing equipment. Will sell any part or all at low prices. What do you need? Address Knitter, care Textile Bulletin.

Cotton on hand November 30th was reported held as follows:

In consuming establishments, 1,293,763 bales of lint and 201,431 on October 31st this year, and 1,572,740 and 268,041 on November 30th last year.

In public storage and at compresses, 9,794,811 bales of lint, and 51,720 bales of linters, compared with 9,381,428 and 39,657 on October 31st, this year, and 10,404,394 and 37,706 on November 30th last year.

Imports for November totalled 8,255 bales, compared with 11,911 in October this year, and 12,944 in November last year.

Exports for November totalled 572,359 bales of lint and 18,683 bales of linters, compared with 615,593 and 19,231 in October, this year, and 915,304 and 17,833 in November last year.

Cotton spindles active during November numbered 25,050,778, compared with 25,095,480 in October this year and 25,420,584 in November last year.

November consumption in cotton-growing States totalled 385,449 bales, compared with 410,543 bales in October, this year, and 379,238 bales in November, last year.

Cotton on hand November 30th was held as follows:

In consuming establishments in cotton-growing States, 1,044,645 bales, compared with 892,785 on October 31st, this year, and 1,245,147 on November 30th, last year.

In public storage and at compresses in cotton-growing States, 9,579,626 bales, compared with 9,145,272 on October 31st, this year, and 1,043,534 on November 30th, last year.

Cotton spindles active in cotton-growing States during November numbered 17,412,166, compared with 17,403,244 during October this year, and 17,415,152 during November, last year.

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**SOUTHERN RAILWAY SYSTEM**

### Three S. C. Mills Seek 40-Hour Week Exemption

Washington.—Notice was given by the NRA that a public hearing will be conducted at the Raleigh Hotel here on December 18th on the application of certain South Carolina cotton textile manufacturers for exemption from the machine hour limitation provisions of the cotton textile code.

Those joining in the request for exemption are the Ellenboro Manufacturing Company, of Ellenboro, N. C., the Derry Damask Mill, Gaffney, S. C., and the Shamrock Mill, Landrum, S. C. The hearing was originally set for December 5th and subsequently adjourned to December 18th.

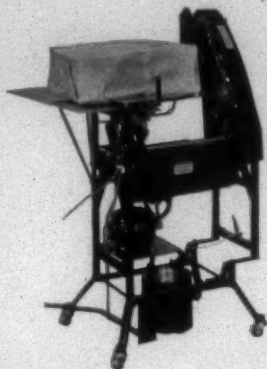
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**For Cards, Spoolers, Twisters**  
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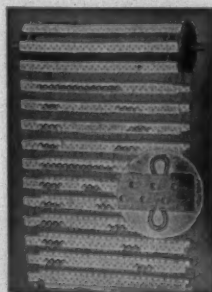


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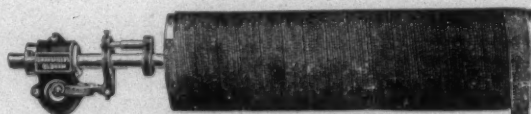
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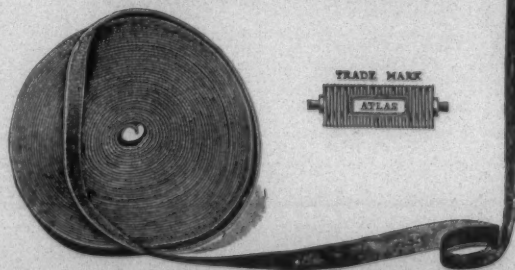
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On the other hand F. P. yarns never vary in quality, insofar as such a thing can be said of any cotton yarn. In other words they come from highly reputable mills that take special pride in standardization of quality, both in materials and in manufacturing methods.

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